

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

New Delhi bomb injures 7 people

NEW DELHI (R) — A bomb exploded Tuesday in an underground shopping centre about four kilometres from the venue of the non-aligned summit conference here, injuring seven people, police said. A senior police official said the blast occurred shortly after the centre in Connaught Place, New Delhi's main shopping district, closed for the night. A woman shopper was among those injured. Another bomb was found on the roof of the complex but failed to explode, he added. Police found pamphlets allegedly from a Sikh student group near the site of the explosion, the official said.

East-West clash on human rights

MADRID (R) — East and West renewed clashes over human rights, Poland and other issues at the European security review conference in Madrid Tuesday, breaking an undeclared truce of almost four weeks, delegates said. The new clashes came as delegates took stock of a long list of major topics that remained to be resolved in order to reach the required consensus on a final document to bring their 28-month-old meeting to an end. The 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CSCE) is reviewing and updating the 1975 Helsinki agreements but is bogged down over East-West differences on human rights and terms for new all-European disarmament talks.

Libya calls on non-aligned summit to expel Egypt

NEW DELHI (R) — Libya called on the Non-Aligned Movement Tuesday to expel Egypt, or at least suspend its membership, until it tore up its peace treaty with Israel. Abdel Salam Jalloud, Libyan leader, Muammar Qadhafi's second in command, told the non-aligned summit: "My country demands the expulsion of Egypt, or at least the suspension of its membership, until it rescinds the Camp David peace agreements." He accused Egypt of violating the principles of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement and said it had become "the American policeman" of the Arab World. But after calling for Egypt's removal from the Third World grouping, Maj. Jalloud said he had no doubt that Egypt would return to the Arab fold.

Sterling falls to record low

NEW YORK (R) — The British pound sterling fell to a record low on the New York Foreign Exchange Market Tuesday. The currency was trading at \$1.4950/65 at mid-session after opening at \$1.5050/60 and closing at \$1.5120/35 Monday, dealers said. The fall took place against a generally strengthening dollar and uncertainty over the outcome of OPEC talks in London aimed at establishing a new benchmark price that would avert an oil price-cutting war.

Iraqi donates 282 bottles of his own blood in 10 years

BAGHDAD (R) — A middle-aged Iraqi has donated 282 bottles of his blood to his compatriots during the past decade, the daily Al Jumhuriyah reported Tuesday. Othman Ahmad Jamil, an oil worker from Baghdad, told the paper he began to donate blood 10 years ago when he saved the life of a child who was having an operation in a Baghdad hospital. Since then Jamil has donated dozens of bottles of his blood to Iraqi soldiers who fought Israel in the 1973 Middle East war and those now fighting against Iran in the 30-month-old Gulf war.

Polish police deployed to prevent disturbances

WARSAW (R) — A big force of police was deployed around Warsaw University Tuesday to prevent disturbances on the 15th anniversary of student demonstrations in demand of freedom of expression. About 100 students gathered in the main courtyard of the university in the city centre and laid flowers by a plaque commemorating the 1968 events, but no trouble was reported.

100 people killed in Ethiopian drought

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Nearly 100 people have died in Ethiopia's Gondar region as a result of a new drought which threatens to be as serious as the 1974 drought which killed 200,000 people throughout the country, Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) said Tuesday. An RRC spokesman said the latest toll showed 96 people had died in the Lho area of the Gondar region since December.

Backstage Arab diplomacy during summit Arafat agrees on PLO pullout; Gemayel assures safety of Palestinians

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has assured Lebanese President Amin Gemayel that he is ready to withdraw all Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces still in Lebanon, and Mr. Gemayel has assured Mr. Arafat that the Lebanese authorities will be fully responsible for protecting Palestinian civilians and refugees living in Lebanon.

A PLO spokesman said here Tuesday that Mr. Arafat made the pledge at a meeting with the Lebanese President outside the non-aligned summit conference hall on Monday night. Beirut Radio Tuesday reported that, during the meeting, President Gemayel told Mr. Arafat of the Lebanese responsibility towards the Palestinians. But a Syrian spokesman denied that Mr. Gemayel also held substantive political talks with Syria's President Hafez Al Assad. He said the Lebanese leader had a brief meeting with the Syrian president after arriving for the summit but it was little more than a handshake. The PLO spokesman said Mr. Arafat told Mr. Gemayel that a pull out of Palestinian forces would take place when requested by the Lebanese government "in order to facilitate the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon." The spokesman said: "We shall not place any obstacles in the face of the Lebanese government to practice sovereignty over all Lebanese territory." About 12,000 Palestinian commandos were left behind in Lebanon when the PLO withdrew most of its forces last year following an Israeli siege of west Beirut.

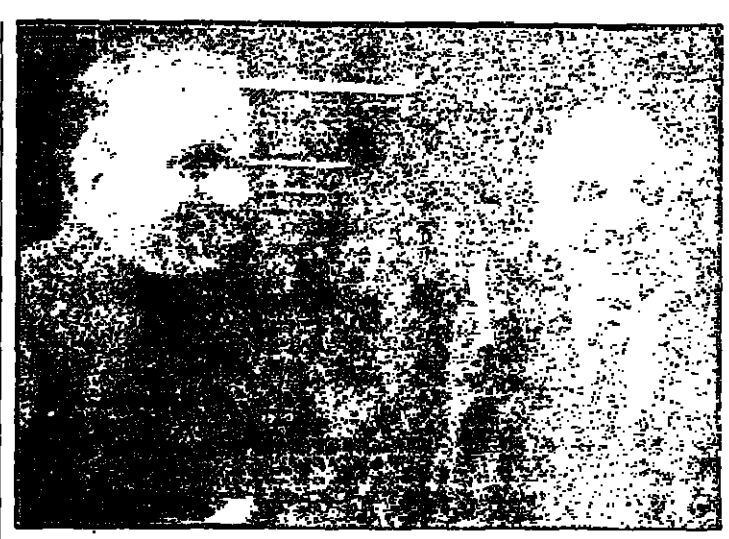
Israel, which invaded Lebanon last June to smash Palestinian commando strongholds, has said any withdrawal by its troops hinged on a number of issues, including the removal of all Palestinian forces. The PLO spokesman said Mr. Arafat and President Gemayel agreed on further PLO-Lebanese meetings at all levels to coordinate policies. The Syrian spokesman said Mr. Gemayel and President Assad, who has about 25,000 troops deployed in Lebanon, merely exchanged greetings during a gathering of Arab delegates. He did not rule out the possibility of meeting later but said nothing had been finalised. A flurry of backstage Arab diplomacy took place at the non-aligned summit Tuesday as Egypt, ostracised by other Arab states since its 1979 peace pact with Israel, made up for lost time. President Hosni Mubarak met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, the rulers of Qatar and Kuwait and Iraqi Vice-President Taha Maarouf after talks Monday with King Hussein. A PLO spokesman said there were no plans for an early meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Arafat. But he played down differences between the PLO and Egypt, and Mr. Mubarak appeared to do the same. In his summit speech, the president did not repeat charges he made before leaving Cairo that the PLO had interfered in Egyptian affairs. In Cairo, he accused the PLO of trying to stir up trouble against his government over the Camp David peace accords. Commenting on these remarks, PLO spokesman Abdel Mouhsen Abu Maizer told a press conference: "This was a misunderstanding either in good or bad faith... they have misread our resolution at the Palestine National Council (PNC)." President Mubarak, addressing the summit, reaffirmed Egypt's support for the Palestinian cause and called for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, which Israeli forces invaded last June, as a step for Middle East peace.

Arens vows to keep law and order in West Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Defence Minister Moshe Arens Tuesday condemned recent clashes between Arab residents and Jewish settlers in the Israeli-held West Bank and vowed to try and maintain law and order in the area. In his first parliamentary speech since becoming defence minister, Mr. Arens said: "The law must be fully implemented in the territories." His comments came after Jewish settlers opened fire on Arab cars and Palestinian youths stoned Israeli cars in more than a week of high tension in the West Bank. The settlers have demanded more protection against Arab attacks while some Israeli commentators have condemned the settlers for taking the law into their own hands. Mr. Arens Monday ordered the dismantlement of an illegal Jewish outpost where a dozen members of the extremist Kach group have been living since last summer. Military sources said Tuesday the army was trying to persuade appropriate for me to disclose their names." PLO officials in Cairo said Mr. Carter had met two members of the PLO executive committee, Ahmed Sidki Dajani and Nabil Shaat. The meeting took place two days ago in Luxor, site of Egypt's most famous tombs and temples. Mr. Carter, who steered Egypt and Israel to their peace treaty in 1979, described his talks with the PLO as informal. "I am not recognising the PLO and I am not negotiating with the PLO," he added. During his term of office, his administration made tentative overtures towards a dialogue with the PLO but was held back by an American pledge not to deal with the organisation unless it recognised Israel. "I thought it appropriate for me to explore the ideas and concepts of everyone involved in the dispute," Mr. Carter said.

Carter meets PLO officials in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Tuesday he met officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during a one-week visit to Egypt and that he might meet more Palestinian leaders before completing his Middle East tour. Mr. Carter later arrived in Tel Aviv on the next stage of his trip which will also take him to Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He is due to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders and has plans to visit Palestinian leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, though without official Israeli help in arranging that part of his stay. Before leaving Cairo, he told an airport news conference: "On this trip I will meet whoever I choose as a private citizen. Some of the people I meet will be, I am sure, members of the PLO. Some of those I met here were PLO members. It would not be



His Majesty King Hussein talks to Pakistani President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq Tuesday at the non-aligned summit (above). The King also met U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar (below).



No major breakthrough in Khalde talks

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — Negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon marked time Tuesday in the absence of key U.S. negotiator Philip Habib and senior Lebanese leaders. Mr. Habib, the U.S. special Middle East envoy who has been trying to speed up the 10-week-old Lebanese-Israeli talks, flew home last week for consultations with U.S. leaders. Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. teams held a 21st round of discussions at a hotel in Khalde, just south of Beirut Tuesday, but there was no hint of any major breakthrough. An Israeli spokesman said his country still wanted to maintain observation posts in South Lebanon, to prevent the return of Palestinian commandos, and was insisting on establishing normal trade and political ties with Lebanon. Lebanon has rejected both demands and U.S. efforts to bridge the rift appear to have made little progress. Israeli troops invaded Lebanon in June last year to attack Palestinian commandos and now control the southern third of the country. Detailed talks on the departure of Syrian and Palestinian forces have been hanging fire while the Lebanese concentrated on trying to reach an agreement with the Israelis. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salame said last week the country could face renewed civil war if it agreed to open borders. Lebanon has suggested postponing talks on the issue until after foreign forces have withdrawn. Israel has not rejected this but says it wants the border to be open until these talks start. On the main sticking point, observation posts, Lebanese and U.S. negotiators have raised the possibility of joint Lebanese-Israeli patrols as a way of stopping PLO infiltration into South Lebanon. The Israeli spokesman said that although this proposal was being considered, his country still wanted fixed positions in South Lebanon as well.

Tlas says Syria ready to face attack

DAMASCUS (R) — The Syrian Defence Minister, Maj.-Gen. Mustafa Tlas, was quoted Tuesday as saying Israel and the United States were threatening to attack Syria. In an interview marking the 20th anniversary of the military coup which brought the Baath Party to power in Syria, Gen. Tlas said Syria was taking great strides towards arms parity with Israel. "Threats of aggression from Zionism and American imperialism will do no good. They will know our retaliation and steadfastness when they translate their threats into action," he said. The interview, in the government newspaper Tishrin, follows sharp statements from Israeli and U.S. officials over a long-range air defence system they say Syria has installed. The Israelis have warned they could destroy the SAM-5 batteries if they wanted to and Washington has criticised the siting of the missiles which it says are manned by Soviet experts. Despite tough statements on the missiles from Israeli officials, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said last week that Israel had no plans for any military action against any of its Arab neighbours. The Baath Party's Assistant Secretary-General, Abdullah Al Ahmar, also said the Syrian Armed Forces had increased their strength and were ready to defend the country and the Arab World as a whole. In an interview with the party organ, Al Baath, he said Syria's relations with the Soviet Union were "witnessing a qualitative development which will lead to strategic relations against American imperialism and Zionism."

French left prepares fierce battle for final local elections

PARIS (R) — France's ruling Socialist Party and its Communist allies focused on their endangered stronghold of Marseilles as fierce campaigning began Tuesday for Sunday's second and final round of local elections. In the first round last Sunday, the left lost 16 cities and the centre-right opposition was within a hairsbreadth of winning Marseilles. France's second city and power base of Interior Minister Gaston Defferre for the past 30 years. Political sources said the left-wing parties had chosen the sprawling Mediterranean port as the spearhead of their drive to prevent up to 30 more large towns from going right. There was no public reaction from President Francois Mitterrand or his government to the outcome of last Sunday's voting, the first national test of the left's performance since it came to power 22 months ago. Some commentators blamed Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy for the government's defeat, but political sources said Mr. Mitterrand was unlikely to be rushed into cabinet changes. Socialist and Communist Party leaders said they would campaign aggressively to try to restore the left's position, but added they faced a big task in the few days remaining. The left's share of the total vote slipped to 48.53 per cent and was even lower in the cities. But party officials said the mobilisation of first-round abstainers could save key seats. Socialist Party leader Lionel Jospin, a beaten candidate in Paris, appealed after a strategy meeting with the heads of other left-wing groups for a full turn-out on Sunday.

King meets Arab, foreign leaders

NEW DELHI (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met in New Delhi on Tuesday Pakistani President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Iqbal Baloch, Foreign Minister Amir Khammash, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odah, and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi. King Hussein also received King Birendra Bir Bikram of Nepal. The meeting was attended by Mr. Khammash and Mr. Qasbi and the Foreign Minister of Nepal. During the two meetings, they reviewed the current international issues, the Middle East issue and the efforts made for a just and honourable solution for this issue. They discussed the topics listed on the agenda of the non-aligned summit, and emphasised the need for making this important conference succeed to achieve peace and prosperity for the people of the world. They also discussed relations between Jordan and each of Nepal and Pakistan and ways of strengthening them. King Hussein later met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who briefed the King on the situation in Lebanon and the progress of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations aimed at ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories. King Hussein reaffirmed Jordan's support of Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity so that it could regain its security, stability and prosperity. The King and the Lebanese president also reviewed a number of Arab issues. King Hussein met with the head of the Iraqi delegation to the non-aligned summit, Vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Maarouf, and discussed with him the latest political and military developments on the Iraqi front. The King reaffirmed Jordan's support of Iraq in defending its territories and national soil. King Hussein also received the chairman of the Saudi delegation to the summit, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. They discussed the current situation in the Middle East area and the progress of the work of the seventh non-aligned summit conference. King Hussein also received United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his delegation. King Hussein affirmed during the meeting the significance of the United Nations role in achieving peace based on right and justice in the Middle East. He asserted that United Nations member states should respect the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi. King Hussein and the Jordanian delegation participated in the second working session of the non-aligned summit held in New Delhi on Monday morning. Later on Tuesday, the King received at his residence Morocco's Crown Prince Moulay Mohammed, who was accompanied by King Hassan's private adviser Ahmad Ibn Soudah and Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucitia. The King also received Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. They discussed the topics on the agenda of the non-aligned summit. He and Mr. Mubarak expressed hope that the conference would achieve positive results. They also exchanged views on a number of current issues.

W. German parties meet to choose new leaders

BONN (R) — West Germany's parliamentary parties met Tuesday to choose new leaders after Sunday's general elections amid continuing speculation on whether controversial right-wing leader Franz Josef Strauss will have a key role in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's new government. Political sources said there were increasing signs that he would not be offered the job he covets most — the Foreign Ministry — leaving open the question of whether he may accept another cabinet post, possibly with the title of vice-chancellor thrown in as a sweetener. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor since 1974, refused to be drawn when questioned by reporters in Strasbourg where he was to address the European Parliament as chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers. He said issues and personalities had to be discussed first and then the ministries would be decided. His Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) remain in the right-centre coalition led by Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) of Mr. Strauss, although the number of their Bundestag (Lower House) seats has fallen to 34 from 53. According to party sources and press commentaries Tuesday, Mr. Kohl will not bow to pressure to make Mr. Strauss Foreign Minister. A CDU spokesman also dismissed as "pure speculation" a rumour that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg would be eased out and made conservative floor leader in the Bundestag to make way for Mr. Strauss. Mr. Strauss, 67, has previously held the posts of both finance and defence minister. Asked in a radio interview what his policy would be towards the Soviet Union if he were Foreign Minister, the Bavarian leader carefully stated that he was not in that position, but then went on to expound on the tough line he would take with Moscow. Mr. Strauss, who won one of his biggest victories in the native Bavaria, has said he expects his party to be appropriately represented in Bonn, both in terms of influence and "numerically." But CDU sources maintain that Mr. Kohl will not allow his ambitious rival to secure a dominant role in his government. Mr. Kohl is clearly in no hurry to decide and most political commentators do not expect him to complete his cabinet until the end of the month.

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FEATURES

Dirty phone calls: A profitable business

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — It is against the law to make a obscene phone call, but you can now legally dial one in New York.

In fact, you can dial a dirty call a just the way you can phone for the weather, the right time, a joke or a prayer.

For the past two weeks, hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers have been calling 976-2727 to hear a young lady named Crystal breathing heavily and moaning with delight on a tape-recorded, 60-second message replete with X-rated chit-chat.

An unhappy New York telephone company admits it is making a profit from the recorded dirty calls.

The reason is that the phone company is no longer permitted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to run its own

"dial-it" information services but must contract them out to private businesses.

One of the first people to see the commercial potential of this was Gloria Leonard, the publisher of sexually explicit magazines such as High Society and Live.

When Miss Leonard heard that the phone company was holding a lottery for renting out its "dial-it" information numbers, she put her name in the hopper and won. The result, she says, has been extraordinary.

"We are averaging between 300,000 and 500,000 calls a day and we don't advertise the number except in Live magazine," she said in a telephone interview.

The 60-second messages are uncensored in terms of sexual content, but Miss Leonard says the recorded messages are censored in a fashion — "We don't use any four-letter or hard-core words in

the interest of not offending anyone."

"The phone company is less than amused by dial-a-dirty-calls' success. 'We just don't have the right as a public utility to decide what material can be used. All we provide is the transmission,' a company spokesman said.

The New York telephone company receives six and a half cents for every call made after 100,000 are made each month. The company providing the service receives two cents a call after 100,000 are made each month.

Miss Leonard said her company did not go into the dirty call business to make money.

"We had a call-in service for readers of Live magazine and were getting a lot of complaints from callers that our lines were always busy. We saw this as a way to accommodate them," she said. The phone company spokesman said the company had asked the Federal Communications Commission to do something to make it possible to get rid of dial-a-dirty call, but so far nothing has happened.

In a sense, the recorded 60-second call is only a variation on a theme. One of the latest rages in the city is calling up a Live model to talk dirty with. "Live phone sex" is the latest thing," said Miss Leonard.

Callers to these services phone a listed number and reach a receptionist who takes their credit card number. After a credit check, the caller is put through to a model and the two talk sex at a cost of 30 or 40 dollars.

"This allows men to engage in a sexual dialogue they might otherwise be too inhibited to do," said Miss Leonard, a porn-film actress as well as a magazine publisher.

Miss Fisher starts to weep after a 24-year break

By Mark Matousek
Reuter

NEW YORK — Carrie Fisher, daughter of two show-business stars and now commanding high pay as an actress, is starting on Broadway in a heavyweight role she admits is an emotional strain.

She is filling the title role in the play "Agnes of God" with co-stars Geraldine Page and Elizabeth Ashley, portraying a nun who has murdered her newborn baby and hidden it in a wastepaper basket.

Miss Fisher, now 26, is best known for her part as Princess Leia in the film "Star Wars." She is as familiar to cinemagoers as her mechanical co-star, R2D2.

Yet, sitting on the floor of a friend's opulent Manhattan flat during a recent interview with Reuters, dressed in baggy jeans and an old sweater, she hardly looked like a film star.

With sunglasses atop her head and a stick of gum in her mouth, the daughter of singer Eddie Fisher and Hollywood actress Debbie Reynolds looked more like a university student home for the weekend.

Her mother is starring in "Woman of the Year" two blocks away and her father is making his first New York appearance in 16 years.

Talking of her role in "Agnes of God," she said the subject matter and the eight performances a week were taking their toll.

"Doing this play is very upsetting, actually more so than I thought it would be. I prefer film only because it makes me less tired. This is physically and emotionally exhausting."

"I stopped crying at age two, and had never cried in a part before. Now I go on stage every night and weep."

Growing up in the show-

business community of Beverly Hills, Miss Fisher made her acting debut at the age of 13 during one of her mother's summer tours.

After high school, she appeared with Warren Beatty in her first film, "Shampoo," for which Photoplay magazine nominated her "newcomer of the year."

Declining subsequent film offers, she went to London to study acting at the Central School of Speech and Drama for two years. When she returned to Los Angeles to audition for "Star Wars," she was happy to have the British training behind her.

"When you have to deliver lines like 'I have saved information vital to the survival of the rebellion in the memory systems of the R2 unit,' it's a lot more difficult than all that iambic pentameter stuff," Miss Fisher said.

Having had such immediate success on film, she felt it was time to get back to the stage and put

herself to a "different kind of test."

"I wanted to know if I could do it. I thought, no one really thinks I could, in terms of endurance or acting. I'd never really acted that much, though the 'star wars' stuff is actually hard on a certain level."

Miss Fisher is modest about her acting abilities, and honest about her shortcomings.

"I'm not someone who can feel things automatically. I have to do it by association. I find something in myself comparable to the play and get my feelings from there."

"But it's like opening Pandora's box just a little and then slamming it shut. The effort to push it back down again is debilitating. It's not natural for me. I haven't learned to separate myself from my characters yet."

Critics have praised her performance in "Agnes of God" and her father says he is proud of her achievement.

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HOME NEWS

Hassan visits conscripts school

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday visited the Royal Conscripts School.

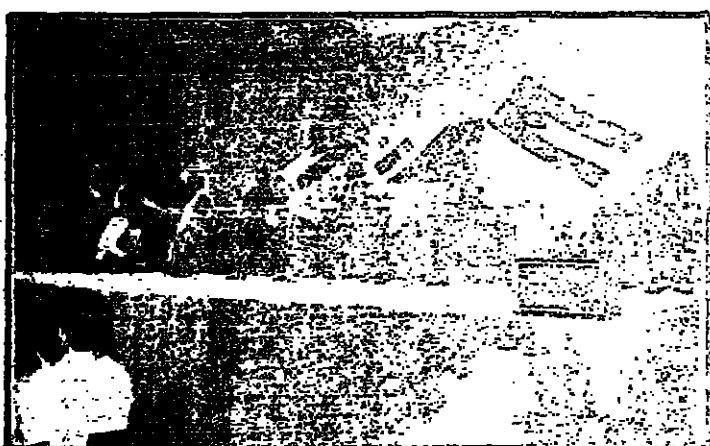
At the beginning of the visit, Prince Hassan was briefed by the school commandant on the tasks and duties of the school in training conscripts, and its efforts in preparing qualified and trained cadres for the armed forces. Prince Hassan then inspected the progress of the training operations and toured several sections of the school. He also visited the non-commissioned officers school and inspected the training there.

During his meeting with the conscripts, Prince Hassan said the armed forces are eager to develop the efficiency of the conscripts during their period of training. He also urged the youths to participate effectively in voluntary work to serve the community and to achieve its goals.

Badran approves court sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor, Mudar Badran, has approved the sentences passed by a court martial imprisoning Ibrahim Abdul Razzaq Ghannam, an Egyptian national, for three years, and Sa'id Khamis Khalid for one year for embezzling public funds. It also sentences Taleb Mohamad Hussein and Hamdan Salah Salim Al Hameydeh for two months and imposed a fine of JD 10 on each for offering a bribe to a public servant.

Alia folk dance troupe returns from successful tour of UAE



The Alia Folklore Dance Troupe give a performance during their highly successful week's tour of the United Arab Emirates. (Photo Jordan Times)

Shakespeare company to perform in Jordan

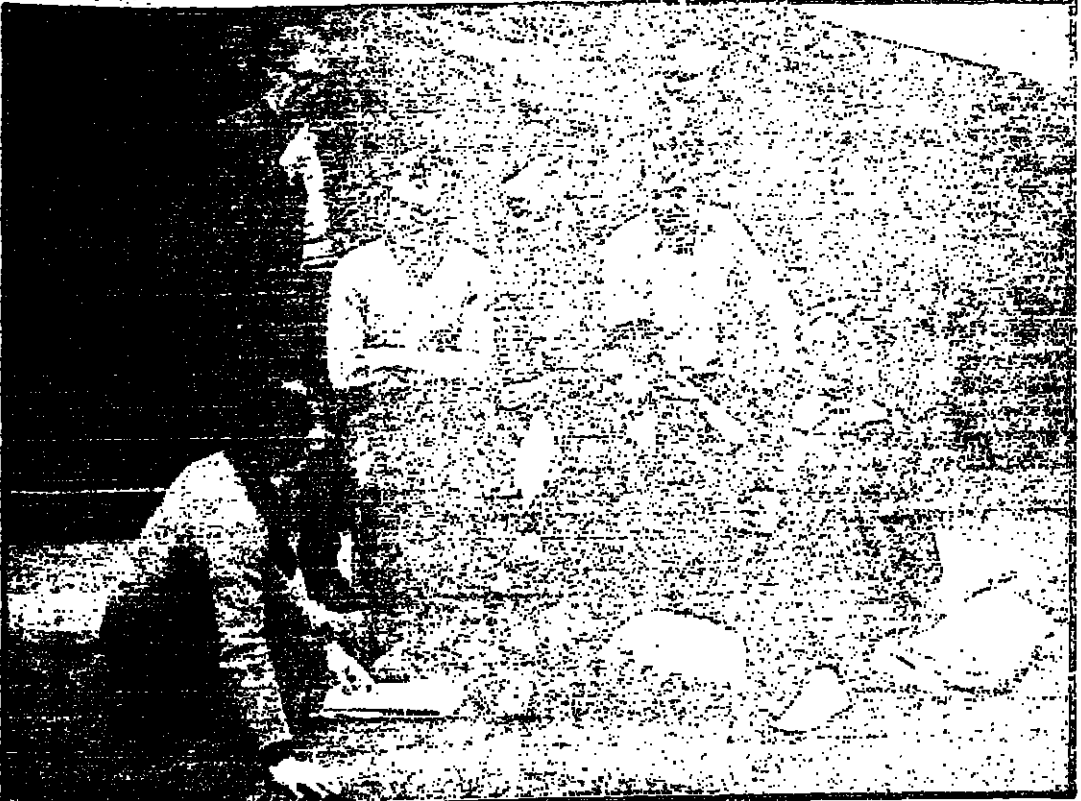
AMMAN (J.T.) — The London Shakespeare Group will give performances of the play "Twelfth Night" in Jordan between March 16th-20th inclusive.

The performances are part of the group's eight-week tour to South Asia and the Gulf which takes in Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and Iraq with Jordan as the last stop on the itinerary.

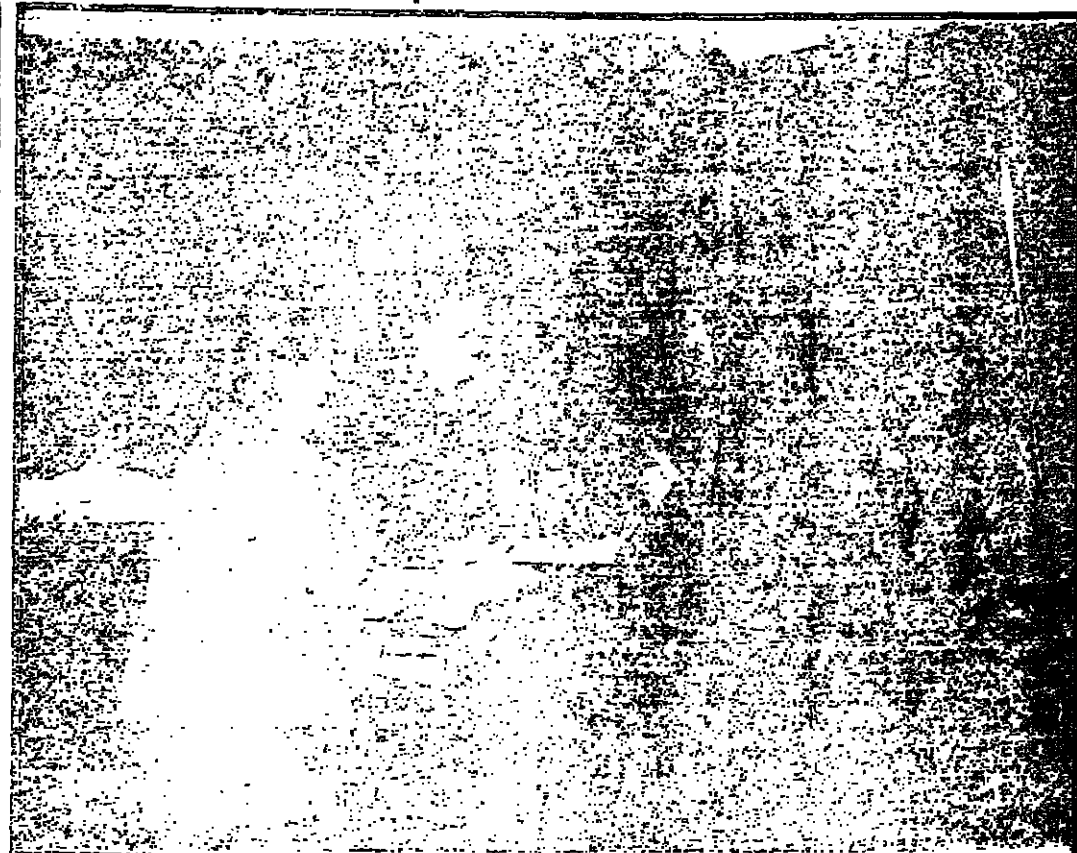
The main aim of the group, according to their publicity dep-

artment, is to present the plays of William Shakespeare with as much clarity as possible, and to achieve the maximum scenic effect given the limitations of travelling with only three trunks full of costumes and equipment. The group, under tour manager, Gordon Harrison, will line up as follows: Stephanie Beacham as Olivia, a courtesan; Tony Jordan in the role of Viola, a shipwrecked lady, later disguised as Cesario; Richard Howard cast as Val-

entine, a courtier as well as Feste, a jester; Delena Kidd in the part of Maria; Olivia's waiting gentleman, Richard Heffer, playing Cesario, Duke of Illyria and Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Sir Toby's protégé, John Warner cast as the captain of the wrecked ship and Malvolio, Olivia's steward; Jeremy Burnham in the dual roles of Sir Toby Belch, uncle to Olivia, and Antonio, a sea captain, and Simon Gibbs-Kent plays Sebastian, Viola's twin brother.



Members of the London Shakespeare Group rehearse in readiness for their eight-week tour of the Gulf and South Asia. (Photo Jordan Times)



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday presents an award to one of the 33 outstanding business and professional women, with Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti (left) in attendance. (Petra photo)

Noor opens photographic exhibit

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday opened the photographic exhibit at the Alia Art Gallery Monday.

It is all 123 photographs were exhibited by 70 club members. The receipts from the exhibition will be used to improve the facilities of the club.

Several heads of the foreign diplomatic community attended the exhibition along with club members and the public.

Awqaf minister informs counterparts of violations

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Sa'id Al Sharif Tuesday sent an urgent message to the Awqaf ministers of the Arab and Muslim countries as well as to the heads of Islamic organisations informing them of Israel's recurrent violations of the Islamic holy places in the occupied territories.

Mr. Sharif said in his message that the Israeli occupation aut-

horities have recently expropriated 200 dunams of Waqf land, and increased the number of Jews allowed to visit Al-Aqsa Mosque. Mr. Sharif added that this issue be raised at the highest level in the Islamic world, and said such violations are part of a plan to eliminate the Arab and Muslim presence in Palestine.

Education proposals discussed by NCC committee

AMMAN (Petra) — The social and educational committee at the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Tuesday to discuss the proposal submitted by several NCC members on the educational system in Jordan.

The meeting was attended by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar, Education Minister Sa'id Tal, University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Chairman of the Higher Educational Council (HEC) Mohammad Nuri Shafiq, Bashir Al Sabbagh, and Dhuqan Al Hindawi, who decided to invite education specialists to their next meeting on this issue.

Hassan sees Omani minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Tuesday received Omani Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Minister Ibrahim Ahmad, who is taking part in the meetings of the 11th Arab Labour Conference, currently being held in Amman. They discussed labour cooperation between Jordan and Oman.

The conference resumed its meetings Tuesday. A number of delegation heads made speeches, including the Iraqi Labour and Social Welfare Minister Mohammad Bakr Rasool, who praised Jordan's support for Iraq against Iranian aggression.

Basmah opens youth centre in Karak

KARAK (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basmah, president of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) visited the Karak Governorate Tuesday to view the work of several voluntary societies, and to see the centre for the mentally handicapped, which the QAJWF is currently constructing in the city of Karak. The centre will accommodate 60 children between the ages of four to 16.

Princess Basmah then opened a children's club run by Ghor Al Mazra'ah society. The aim of the club is to develop the life skills of the 56 children who will attend the club.

Princess Basmah also opened a children's club run by the society — the Ghor Al Safi society for social development. She also donated JD 500 to the Ghor Al Mazra'ah children's club and the cost of the furnishing of the children's club in Ghor Al Safi.

Queen Noor presents awards to 33 leading businesswomen

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — To mark International Women's Day, Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday rewarded 33 outstanding business and professional women in a presentation held at the Chamber of Industry here. The Queen then toured an exhibition which displayed goods manufactured by the firm managed and administered by the 33 women.

The presentation, which was organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the Amman Club for Business and Professional Women, was attended by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani, Mr. Mudar Badran, the Director of the Women's Department Buthaina Jardaneh, and the Club's President Hind Abdul Jabbar.

The event was also attended by the wives of ministers as well as the wives of members of the dip-

lomatic corps, and by Arab ministers are currently taking part in the International Labour Conference held in Amman. In addition there was an audience of around 150 at the presentation.

In speeches delivered by Mrs. Mufti, Dr. Anani, Mr. Dajani, Mr. Khumrah of the General Federation of Trade Unionists, and Mrs. Maqad of the labourers group, the courage and fortitude of Palestinian women in occupied territories as well as women in Iraq and Lebanon was admired.

All the speakers said that the women's struggle against the Israeli occupation shows that women share with men the very difficult task of resisting Zionist aggression.

Mrs. Mufti, in her address, said that the women's movement in Jordan has roots going way back in the country's heritage, is an integral part of the contemporary Arab personality, and is important for its receptivity to ideas from other cultures. "The ministry has chosen to reward professional women, for they greatly contribute to the country's productive work and hence improve the rate of productivity in Jordan," she said.

Referring to women in rural areas, Mrs. Mufti pointed out that rural women work "behind stage", as in the fields "she always gives but does not take."

Dr. Anani, in his address, said that celebrating women's day "does not mean that throughout the years we were not aware of the capabilities of women in handling different kinds of work."

He pointed out that Jordanian women "entered the labour market thousands of years ago in textiles, handicrafts and many other fields." "The women are now competing equally with men both in the quality and quantity of goods their businesses can produce," he added.

Dr. Anani pointed out that women producers have a positive impact to make on the economic and social development of the country. He said that the new labour law included items which will be of benefit to the working women in Jordan.

Mr. Dajani said that women's work exceeded the traditional norms in the areas of nursing, teaching and housework, and "now women are involved in banking, industrial, economic, scientific and printing enterprises."

There are, he said, 22 factories owned by women registered with the Amman Chamber of Industry "employing 225 men and women, with a combined capital of JD 1 million."

Cabinet appoints two new mayors

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Karim Salim Al Awdat as mayor of Al Dalil, and Diyab Mohammad Ishaq as mayor of Al Hasa.

Water level closes Jordan River bridges

AMMAN (Petra) — The public security directorate has announced that the King Hussein Bridge and the Prince Mohammad Bridge will be closed for travellers to the West Bank due to the rise in the water level of the Jordan River. The directorate said it would make an announcement when the two bridges are to be opened.

Badia police chief details 1982 smuggled goods

AMMAN (Petra) — The Badia police have seized 687,326 boxes of foreign illegally imported cigarettes, cattle, various types of fodder, pistols, petrol, recorders and television sets in 1982.

The Badia police chief Col. Abdul Rahman Al Udwan said his men were able to stop the smuggling operations recently due to the intensive activity of the members of his unit and their constant alertness and efforts in pursuit of the smugglers. Colonel Udwan said.

He said that in addition to combating smuggling, his unit is like any other police unit serving the citizens and guarding the country. He said the Badia police unit was established in 1931 from the sons of the tribal chiefs to prevent inter-tribal warfare. But it has now more than 35 police stations through which it controls the border areas with Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. It also has an efficient communications network to cover all the areas in its control, he said.

UNRWA funds shortage perpetuates hardships

Andrew Gilmore recently visited the Baqa'a refugee camp. Here he gives his impressions.

There are two things of which one can be fairly certain: (1) that the conditions of the Palestinian refugee camps have, by and large, improved since 1955, when an American rabbi compared them (unfavourably) to the Jewish refugee camps in Germany; and (2) that a great deal still has to be done to improve them.

An UNRWA field officer recently pointed out, to a party of American senators, that if the United States were to give UNRWA the amount of money which it gives to Israel each month then the agency could transform the living conditions and work prospects of all the refugees in Jordan and be able to pay it back after five years. The \$75 million which the U.S. does contribute annually to UNRWA does not, it is felt, go very far towards alleviating the suffering and homelessness which are the indirect results of subsidies granted to Israel by the Americans which amounts to \$4 billion.

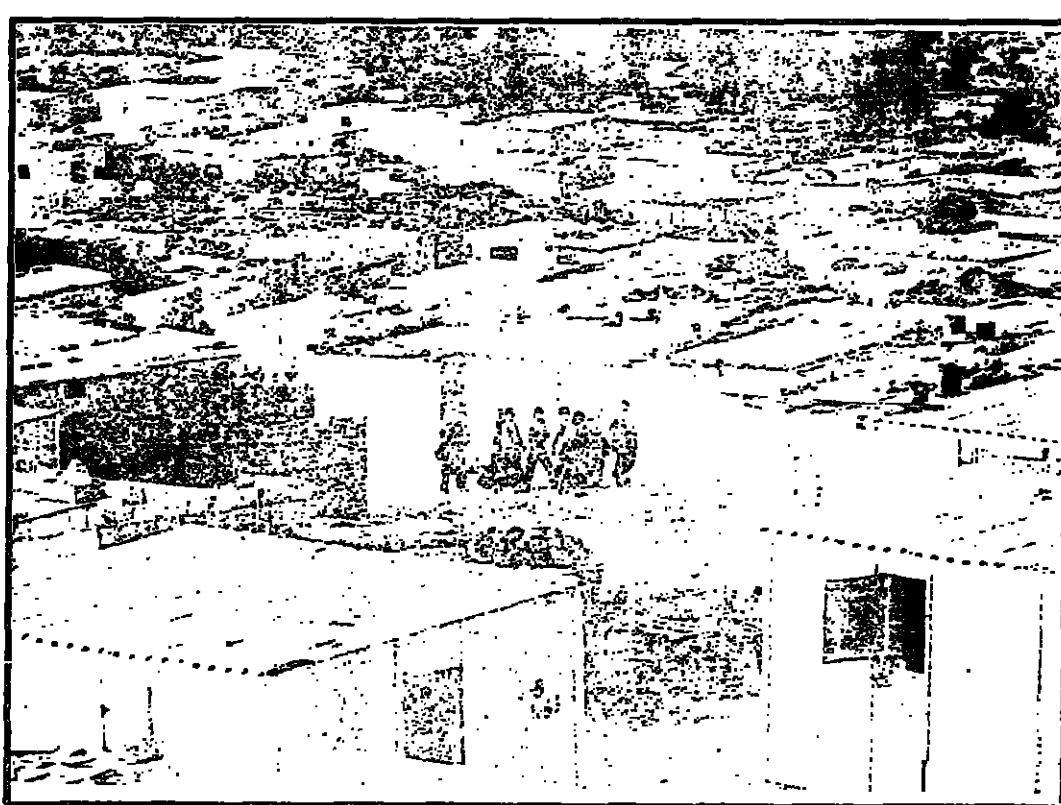
Following the Amman-Damascus highway through the gentle green slopes of the Gilead hills, and rounding the bend at Suweilah, one is confronted by the contrasting flatness of al Baqa'a valley. It is here that the largest Palestinian refugee camp in the Middle East is located.

With its schools and clinics, its row upon row of little dwellings, and its ever increasing population which now stands at over 62,000, the camp resembles a small town. Its area of 1400 dunams means that it is certainly crowded, though not acutely so as yet.

If accompanied by a guide from the UNRWA office in Amman, the visitor is shown into the camp's central office. Dark, cold, cramped and uncomfortable, it is a far cry from the plush company offices in uptown Amman. However, this is infinitely preferable to spending UNRWA's limited means on bureaucratic administration.

The largest portion of UNRWA's budget is spent on education to which the pupils respond with enthusiasm. In the spacious yard surrounded by the corrugated metal school buildings, the boys play football, basketball and gymnastics. English is taught by repetition. "Was it worth to go for a walk while it is raining?" asks the teacher. The boys repeat in chorus and then individually.

Under the cover of visitors, some small boys decide to launch a surprise attack on the neighbouring girls' primary school. After a few seconds, however, the raid is abandoned, and the surviving raiders are captured and hauled ignominiously away by the girls. The



The Baqa'a refugee camp which now has a population of 62,000 is situated just beyond Suweilah on the Amman-Damascus highway. (Photo Jordan Times)

girls who, unlike the boys, have uniforms, are perhaps better behaved. When the end of break is signalled by the bell, they quickly form themselves into straight lines for exercises. "Good morning, teacher," they sing out when the headmistress enters the classroom. Forty four girls are packed into this room which has one light bulb and no form of heating even in winter. A stove in this little room, as well as exceeding rations, would probably asphyxiate the pupils. With their two daily shifts of pupils and their lack of materials and text books, the refugee schools are barely more than the absolute minimum.

The refugee schools run by UNRWA have the same syllabus as other schools in Jordan. Thus there is no particular emphasis on, for example, Palestinian history. Nevertheless, every child knows precisely the name and whereabouts of his old village and how his family was dispossessed.

The dirt tracks which separate the lines of huts are transformed into impenetrable quagmires after heavy rain-fall. One or two gnarled olive trees and intermittent patches of grass are the only relief from the concrete, the corrugated iron and the mud.

Outside the supplementary food centre, open for all children under six years, stands a little boy with half his face composed of a permanent sore of livid purple. He is one of an estimated thousand mentally retarded children in the camp, many of whom are hidden

away by their families. Intermarriage and overmedication of pregnant mothers, says the camp's medical officer, seem to be the causes. At Baqa'a there is a centre with room for thirty mildly retarded children. The main aim of it is to help with simple reading skills and social behaviour, including table manners and personal cleanliness. Five doctors at the camp medical centre, an outpatient's clinic rather than a hospital, have to suffice for a population of 62,000. Seventy per cent of the two thousand annual births take place at home under the eye of partially trained midwives.

Two middle aged men, lounging outside the central office, inject some politics into the humanitarian thoughts of the visitors at the end of their tour around the camp. "Britania bad, America very, very bad, Soviet O.K., Abu Ammar (Yasser Arafat) very very good." All this and more is told in a forceful but not unfriendly way. There is no personal anger against the visitors; the men realise that thereafter exist great difference between governments and their people.

Although founded in the aftermath of 1967, the dwellings are still without running water, despite frequent assurances from the municipality. The basic quality of the housing at the camp ranges from the mediocre to the bad. Even the visitor's latrine at the central office, and which is kept under padlock, is no larger than a wardrobe and is too low for a tall man to stand up straight in. Furthermore, the disadvantages of being without running water are all too apparent. Since 1968, most of the corrugated iron huts have been replaced by concrete. One dwelling, which houses the fourteen members of a street seller's family in three rooms, is having a simple wooden addition built. This is not out of any newly acquired affluence but because the present roof leaks very badly. No longer do any refugees in Jordan have to live in a tent. Contrary to Zionist propaganda this does not imply any recognition of the permanence of exile, but simply the refugees desire to live in conditions fit for human beings.

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Keep it up, ladies

YESTERDAY, Jordan, along with the rest of the world, celebrated the International Women's Day with unprecedented interest and enthusiasm. Her Majesty Queen Noor rewarded 33 professional and business women for outstanding services to the community, and the media flung open their full channels for females across the country to express their views and air their pressures and grievances as women saw fit and advantageous.

On the occasion, much was said on liberation and equality, and also on traditions and values. Some ladies complained of discrimination, others warned against too much freedom and Westernisation. In some instances, mentality was blamed for women deprivation and suffering; while in others, legislation and education were largely responsible for backwardness and isolation. In all, it was a practical exercise in thinking about and analysing the problems of women in the Jordanian society, and we can only commend the nature and usefulness of such a lively debate.

As usual and characteristic of any society, however, women issues did not only concern the ladies who spoke out and argued. In Jordan during the past few days, male voices also were raised here and there to discuss and counter-argue, and more than one male writer even went as far as suggesting that the whole talk about women rights and liberation is tangential to the social structure of our society. Right or wrong, our viewpoint remains that women need all the encouragement and support they can get to participate more vigorously and actively in our development process and social progress.

For women to realise their full potential in a country like ours, two things are needed. First, a woman's realisation of her role in her society, and second, enough determination to play it with wit and genuinely. Of course men could and should help, but the story of their involvement in women's struggle for liberty and equality, for all practical reasons, ends there.

It is really sad that we are still looking for answers to how women can assume their responsibilities and share the burden in building this country, when women of many other countries are already feeling the sense of fulfilment and achievement in farms, factories and homes around the world. But, the struggle has to go on. There is no other way.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King forges Egypt links

His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met for the first time in New Delhi Monday since the Egyptian president took office in 1981. The primary significance of the meeting is that Jordanian-Egyptian relations are now governed by the supreme Arab objective, that is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and their residents.

In light of this fact, the two leaders held talks on the Palestinian issue, the situation in the Gulf, and other questions concerned with coordinating the Arab World's position to enable it to take the initiative in the region rather than always being forced into purely reactive responses.

Needless to say, the Hussein-Mubarak meeting will alarm Israel and the other forces which seek to keep the Arab World and Egypt divided. Consequently, it will not be entirely unexpected if Israel and the Arab isolationists begin to express their apprehension and animosity towards this Arab rapprochement, which could well reunify Arab ranks.

Jordan's credibility, both in words and action, was one of the main reasons for its choice by the Asian group of the Non-Aligned Movement to articulate its views at the non-aligned summit. This choice recognised the positive and constructive role which Jordan has played in the movement, a view which was reinforced by King Hussein's measured and constructive speech.

Al Dustour: Non-aligned must reassert role

Addressing the non-aligned summit on behalf of the Asian group Monday, King Hussein emphasised two important facts. The first was related to the political and economic issues which the world is facing and which the King described as a delicate, difficult and dangerous phase. The second fact is related to the conditions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the loss of much of its influence.

Proceeding from these two facts, King Hussein asserted that the peoples of the Non-Aligned Movement pin great hopes on the summit hoping that it may contribute to world peace and security. The King charted the way forward for movement by calling on it to restore its traditionally leading role and vitality. Commitment to the goals of the movement and strengthening cooperation among its member states should be the springboard for the movement's action. The King emphasised that the credibility of the movement in the world depends on the success it achieves in settling its own differences and putting an end to the disputes among its own members.

The King also emphasised another important point when he said that the arms race is the main reason for the poverty of the majority of the world's peoples. We hope that the representatives of two-thirds of the world's population, currently meeting in New Delhi, will succeed in helping the Non-Aligned Movement to regain its important role. The Non-Aligned Movement should shoulder its moral responsibility in providing the minimum of security, stability and progress for its own peoples. We also hope that it will contribute to stopping the disputes which threaten the future of mankind.

Sawt Al Shaab: Summit must reiterate stand

In his speech to the non-aligned summit Monday, King Hussein raised two important questions. Firstly the urgent need for commitment to the movement's principles, and second a comprehensive review of the movement's conditions in light of the old and new international problems.

The questions raised by the King carries the same meaning as those articulated by the founders of the movement, namely that the movement is not a third bloc, but is intended to prevent the third world from being absorbed by the other two superpowers. Therefore, it is important to think how the movement could be activated to play an effective role in the life of its own peoples and other people of the world.

McGovern: No peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian issue is resolved

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — U.S. Senator George McGovern has said that there can be no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian problem is resolved.

In an interview published recently, McGovern described U.N. Resolution 242 as "the best hope we have." "I believed years ago and now believe that until the Palestinian issue is resolved, there can be no peace in the Middle East," he said.

McGovern noted that "the U.S. Congress gave Israel the wrong signal" by increasing U.S. military assistance to that country, in defiance of President Ronald Reagan's wishes, shortly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June.

Although McGovern opposed this increase in aid to Israel, he does not favour cutting aid to it. "If it were not for American aid, Israel would be even more intransigent," McGovern said. "They would fight to the death

rather than compromise. Thus while I favour tight restraints (on military aid to Israel), it would be a mistake to cut off aid."

In McGovern's opinion if America cut its aid to Israel, it would get arms elsewhere, from France or South Africa. "The holocaust produced a scar on the Israeli psyche that will be there for generations. Even the sophisticated ones who recognise they are taking a slightly paranoid position are incapable of breaking free of that consciousness," McGovern admitted, however, being "puzzled why Israel with this insight into its own character doesn't recognise it in others."

McGovern feels that the Labour Party is more realistic and flexible, and improvements might result if the government in Israel changed.

"Israel can't retain control of and occupy the land taken in 1967," McGovern said, "or it sets the stage for continued violence." The former Democratic nominee for the presidency believes Israel's

only long-term hope lies in finding some kind of settlement. "The route to survival is justice with your neighbours. The greatest security (for Israel) would come from moving to a just settlement.



Senator George McGovern

There can be no permanent security for any country that pursues unreasonable policies."

American influence

Commenting on the degree of American influence on Israel, McGovern said, "The U.S. has more influence with the Israeli government than anyone else, but whether it's enough is questionable. The U.S. has neither the obligation nor the capacity to impose peace" on the area.

In a lecture delivered before an audience of several hundreds at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) Sunday night, McGovern advocated that countries should solve their differences by political negotiations and compromise. "The nations which do so will be more prosperous and secure than those who use military force or threaten its escalation," said McGovern, who represented South Dakota in the U.S. Senate for 18 years.

Speaking on "The World Economy and World Peace", McGovern said "Conflict is the order of the day, and it is always done in the name of realism and tough-mindedness."

Far from strengthening the world's economy, the \$700 billion the world spends annually on arms has both "weakened the global economy and jeopardised the very security it meant to establish."

"The two superpowers are not only threatening their own survival but also weakening their economies," charged McGovern. Instead of modernising their civilian industries like the Japanese and the Germans, the Americans have "concentrated a sizeable percentage of their resources in developing weapons."

Neglect of non-military industries led to a weakening of the U.S. economy. Similarly the Soviet arms spending has meant a deprivation of consumer goods and housing.

"In the Middle East," said McGovern, who in 1975 visited

the Kingdom as chairman of the Middle East Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "there is a special urgency in moving from military force to negotiation and cooperation."

McGovern urged the support of Saudi Arabia for the Reagan peace plan, "or something close to it," as a "reasonable solution" to the Palestinian problem that he described as "the one dark shadow that looms over" the great cultural and physical resources of the region.

Questioned about the Fahd peace plan, McGovern said that "many congressmen were pleasantly surprised at how reasonable and balanced the King's proposal was." McGovern called it a "realistic" plan that deserved careful consideration.

Although the Reagan and Fahd plans have many points in common, they differ on the nature of the homeland for the Palestinians.

— the Arab News, Jeddah

Rumours of coup in Greece

By Neocosmos Tzallas
Reuters

ATHENS — Greece's Socialist left government has turned down an opposition request for an early parliamentary debate on rumours last weekend that army units had moved to stage a coup. Chief government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas said the government had not accepted that priority should be given to a debate motion by about 20 deputies of the New Democracy, the main opposition party.

A military exercise had prompted the rumours that a coup attempt by army units in the north and the Athens area had been foiled by the rest of the armed forces. New Democracy leader Evangelos Averoff said the government's refusal of an early debate was due to the fact that it wanted to avoid the issue and downgrade its importance. He pledged to find other means to enlighten the nation about the events which, he said, had no precedent in modern Greek history.

The rumours of a coup had swept the country last Sunday.

Despite government denials of the rumours, they took on extra currency with word that local committees of the Socialist Party were ordered to be on the

alert and had taken up key positions in the capital and other major cities. Since then, the government has retired 22 generals, a step which led to new coup rumours. Members of the Socialist Party said there had been reports that a cashiered army major who was arrested for his alleged part in a 1975 coup attempt and later escaped had planned to carry out terrorist acts last weekend. This they said had prompted an alert by the government.

Retirement

The 22 generals retired during the week constituted half of the total number of such top officers. The retirement was said to have caused discontent in the top echelons of the armed forces for the first time since the Socialist government, Greece's first, took power 16 months ago.

Opposition politicians say the coup alert was deliberately exaggerated by the government to divert public attention from pressing economic problems. They said it was also designed to persuade the Socialist Party that there is danger of a coup by right-wing officers if the government abides by its pre-election pledges to pull out of NATO and close down the American bases in Greece. Talks are under way to decide

whether a 29-year-old bilateral defence agreement governing four major American bases should be renewed. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said that in return for operation of the bases Greece should be helped to reinforce its defences. A big demonstration against the U.S. bases was held on Thursday night with the support of the ruling party and the Communists.

Opposition leaders and conservative newspapers have expressed fears that the Socialist government is aiming to transform Greek democracy into a one-party state. Recently, proclamations published by anarchist soldiers' committees and highly-publicised arms thefts from military garrisons have fuelled such fears.

Last Sunday's alert came hours after a leading Greek conservative newspaper, Kathimerini, published a strongly-worded criticism of the Socialist Party's methods by one-time Socialist and now independent member of parliament, Dimitrios Hondrokokoukis. Mr Hondrokokoukis, himself a retired general, accused the government party of "causing chaos in public life, surpassing Marx and Lenin, and touching the frontier of anarchism."

He called on the Greek people to resist "the nascent one-party mentalities that day by day become clearer."

Good experience for Palestinian democracy

By Fahd Al Rimawi

For ten days the Palestinians, with all their shades of opinion, debated their present and future in Algiers. The Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in the Algerian capital carried all the distinguishing features of the varied social strata of the Palestinian people, with their varied political and ideological orientations.

But regardless of such variation and differences, they all carried the distinguishing mark of the homeless. All of them were meeting under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). They had differences of opinion that could not be bridged. They shouted at one another. Leaders criticised others, and in turn were criticised. But all of it went on with seeming concern for the preservation of the PLO, as it is the only remaining bunker in the struggle for survival.

And yet, you could see things that are totally alien to current Arab political life —

you could hear someone unreservedly launch a political assault against an Arab leader, without having to fear the consequences. Everything was debatable, and the diversity of views could be made to strengthen the Palestinian position instead of undermine it. It was a good experience for Palestinian democracy.

On the debit side, a lot can be said. Had it not been for the dangers threatening the very survival of Palestinian identity, one would have listed long catalogues of weaknesses and mishaps. Yet, there are things that should be said, regardless of all considerations.

A lot can be said about wrong Palestinian practices, sickly tendencies, political inconsistency, organisational manoeuvres and monopolised decisions. Other things could be said about the Palestinian meeting, which attracted world public opinion's attention, regarding the PNC being a council of Palestinian organisations,

which are the only parties capable of granting admittance to PNC membership. Lots of things can be pointed out concerning fathers and sons, brothers and husbands and wives who enjoy the PNC, while tens of thousands are denied such a right.

A PNC meeting speaker wondered if the Palestinian organisations are in the service of the Palestinian cause or whether it is the other way round. It is still worth wondering.

A revolution cannot be a means of serving individual ends and guaranteeing personal prosperity at the expense of thousands of people. Moreover, it is no one generation's right to irreversibly determine the future of coming Palestinian generations. It is the collective interests of the people — in an historical sense — that matter, not the status of those who cannot make the needed changes, but are subject to "other" people's desires.

Brunei looks set to become sixth member of ASEAN

By Reg Gratton
Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Sultanate of Brunei, rich in oil and gas resources, looks set to become the sixth member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on gaining full independence from Britain at the end of this year.

The ASEAN members — Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines — are all ready to welcome their small but wealthy neighbour into the 15-year-old organisation. Officials in the sultanate, wedged between the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah on the island of Borneo, said Brunei would make a decision on membership only after independence.

But ASEAN sources said the staunchly Islamic sultanate would undoubtedly join the only non-Communist organisation in the region, partly to maintain its security and political identity. Political sources in Brunei said the sultanate was impressed by ASEAN's political successes, particularly its united opposition to Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea, rather than by its potential as an economic bloc.

The five ASEAN members have worked to forge closer links with Brunei in recent years. Perhaps the most significant development has been the growing friendship between Brunei and Indonesia whose late president Sukarno supported an abortive internal rebellion in the sultanate in 1962.

In 1981 the Sultan, Sir Musa Hassanali Bolkiah, was assured by President Suharto in Jakarta that Indonesia would support Brunei's entry into ASEAN, a position re-

firmed by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in Brunei last August. Brunei's relations with Malaysia, which reached their lowest ebb in the sixties after Brunei declined to join the Malaysian federation, are now stronger than ever, due partly to close ties between the sultan and Malaysia's King Sultan Ahmad Shah.

As an ASEAN member Brunei would be assured that its two big neighbours would end any lingering sympathy for the now outlawed Brunei Peoples Party, which engineered the bloody 1962 uprising. ASEAN states have pledged non-interference in one another's domestic affairs.

At present Britain is responsible for the Sultanate's foreign affairs and defence. ASEAN officials said the organisation was unlikely to open its doors to any other country soon.

Foreign diplomats said Brunei might qualify for membership, but officials in Rangoon said Burma would remain outside ASEAN while maintaining good bilateral ties with all its members.

Although Brunei's entry into the regional grouping is expected to be smooth, ASEAN will be watching how the sultan settles the status of Brunei's Chinese community. Most of the 50,000 Chinese in the sultanate, with a population of 230,000, will become stateless on independence unless the government makes them citizens.

Brunei is also likely to join the Islamic Conference Organisation and the 45-member Commonwealth after independence. These moves together with ASEAN membership would give it enough support to join the United Nations, diplomats said.

Gonzalez tackles touchy issues

By Luis Calino
Reuters

MADRID — Spain's Socialist government, elected with an absolute parliamentary majority last October, has made quick use of its political credit to tackle abortion and army reform, two of the touchiest issues on its platform.

The government's decision to seek early legislation to permit abortion in cases of malformation, rape or danger to the mother's life has touched a raw nerve in staunchly Roman Catholic Spain. But after the outcry over abortion, the first plans for a thorough reform of the army since the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975 have gone comparatively unnoticed.

Although mild by West European standards, the proposed reforms to Franco-era anti-abortion laws are expected to face stiff opposition from the rightist Popular Alliance (AP) in parliament and a vehement publicity campaign by "right-to-life" groups.

More important perhaps, they

have already been condemned by the church and associations grouping doctors who will have to certify the need for an abortion before the operation is performed. Under military reform plans, the army — which has led several coup attempts in seven years of democracy — will lose a third of its men. Military sources say it will have less time for intrigue.

They say reforms in size, training methods, deployment and promotion conditions proposed by Defence Minister Narcis Serra aim to instil outward-looking professionalism into a force which was a pillar of Franco's 40-year rule.

Government sources say Mr. Serra's plans have met no visible adverse reaction from the barracks. The strongest right-wing protests have in fact followed the recent unexpected government takeover of Spain's largest private holding company, Rumasa. The government has been accused of violating the constitution and harbouring secret nationalisation plans.

No change

But Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, heading the first Socialist administration since the 1936-39 civil war, moved quickly to reassure private bankers and businessmen. He said the emergency measure did not involve any change in the government's orthodox economic policy, designed to fight unemployment while keeping inflation down.

The Rumasa affair broke into the open on Feb. 18. Economy Minister Miguel Boyer warned he would send Bank of Spain inspectors in if Rumasa broke off an audit requested by the Deposit Guarantee Fund, an official body charged with supervising the solvency of banks.

After fruitless negotiating attempts and with the group's 18 banks facing heavy withdrawals, the expropriation by decree of 240 of its firms, including the banks, was announced in a midnight television broadcast five days later. The government said the group, which grew from a small firm to a 400-company giant over 22 years, had disregarded elementary bank-

king rules to expand at all costs.

Mr. Boyer told parliament that with a run on its deposits already developing, any alternative to swift expropriation would have led to Rumasa's collapse, general panic in Spain and a slump in international confidence in the economy. But AP, the major opposition group, chose not to question the economic grounds of the measure, focusing instead on the constitutional validity of expropriation by decree.

The Socialist majority in the lower house ensured endorsement of the decree, but officials say this might be only the starting point for litigation over the takeover, compensation for shareholders and possible criminal charges against the Rumasa management.

Business organisations limited their reaction to regretting a negotiated solution had not been found. Private bankers also offered to help in the administration of the Rumasa banks. The prime minister has assured businessmen that some of the group's companies will be sold back into the private sector.

1500

Southern wadis reveal long history of human occupation

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Four consecutive seasons of an archaeological survey of southern Jordan led by Dr. William Jobling of Australia have produced a wealth of ancient inscriptions and architectural material that is likely to force a serious reconsideration of the assumed history of this relatively barren and remote part of the country.

The survey aims to cover the entire area between Ma'an and Aqaba, today largely an arid, sparsely populated region with only a few scattered villages. In the past several thousand years, however, things may have been considerably different — according to the preliminary findings of Dr. Jobling and his team members from Australia and Jordan.

Six-week surveys in each of the past four winters have turned up a total of over 1,000 inscriptions and rock drawings and about 100 "major" archaeological sites, many with the well preserved remains of ancient walls, water systems and other architectural structures. Flint material found throughout the area also suggests that southeastern Jordan was well inhabited at the most recent end of the stone age, 5,000-40,000 years ago.

The survey was initiated in 1979 when Dr. Jobling was in the country to join the excavations at Beisera, an Iron Age city that has been investigated for several years by Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett, the Director of the British Institute at Amman for History and Archaeology. That season's Beisera excavation was postponed, however, so Dr. Jobling conducted a survey of the northern part of Wadi Araba, under the aegis of the British Institute. His findings increased his previous interest in southern Jordan and the ancient Edomites and Midianites, and upon the suggestion of Mrs. Bennett he proposed to start a long-term survey of the area between

Ma'an and Aqaba. The first season took place in 1980, funded by a research grant from the University of Sydney, where Dr. Jobling is senior lecturer in the Department of Semitic and Religious Studies. The 1981-82-83 seasons have been funded by the Australian Research Grants Scheme of the Australian Department of Science and Technology.

The object of the survey is to identify as many archaeological sites in the area as possible, particularly epigraphic (inscriptional) and architectural remains. Gerald Lankester Harding had surveyed the Wadi Rum area in the 1930s and recorded and photographed 524 inscriptions. Dr. Jobling's teams have found many more new inscriptions, and have rephotographed the ones Mr. Harding had recorded, particularly because they had weathered badly during the past 50 years and were deteriorating rapidly.

The vast amount of inscriptions prompted Dr. Jobling to focus on this material in the 1983 season, which was conducted in January and February. Most of the inscriptions are short passages etched into rock, and typically include the names of people, poems, and dedications or memorials to the dead. The large amount of epigraphic material convinces Dr. Jobling that a systematic prosopographic effort (study of names and titles) on this material would shed considerable light on many aspects of the peoples and societies of southern Jordan during the past 2,500 years or so. Several prosopographic models have already been developed to study similar collections of names of people, tribes, families, gods, rulers or other individuals, particularly in the Greco-Roman world and in Israeli synagogues.

"We were startled by the amount of epigraphic material we found," Dr. Jobling told the Jordan Times in an interview here last week.

"The concentration of the inscriptions suggests that there was a

certain stability and a good number of people in this area, as well as a degree of primary literacy that is important in socio-linguistic terms. Who taught all these people to write? What conditions allowed them to develop the obviously good control of the writing medium that is evident in the fine script and the good execution of writing and drawings?"

The inscriptions are mostly in what has been called "Thamudic" script, though there is considerable debate about whether this script was in fact used by the "Thamud" tribes that are mentioned in historical texts. Assyrian texts mention the Thamud tribes in about 700 B.C., and references to these people continue until the advent of Islam in the 7th Century A.D. The Thamud people are also mentioned in the Koran.

Dr. Jobling's findings are starting to force a reconsideration of the heretofore accepted theories of the late 19th century scholars who pioneered the study of this area and its biblical connections.

It is possible that several languages existed side-by-side in southern Jordan in the period spanning the 1400 years from about 700 B.C. to about 700 A.D. Dr. Jobling is studying the possibility that the Nabataean script, which was introduced into the area with the arrival of the Nabataeans from northern Saudi Arabia sometime after 700 B.C., gradually imposed itself as the "superior" language of the area's ruling establishment, while Thamudic script continued to be used by the indigenous inhabitants of the area as their daily working language. A similar situation existed here when the Greeks and the Romans imposed their languages upon the Arab people of the area, who continued to use their own local languages simultaneously with the use of Greek or Latin as the medium of the state authorities.

It is also becoming increasingly likely that the ancient peoples of the area wrote on other materials, besides inscribing their words into rocks. In one place, the surveyors

found a Thamudic inscription that was written in an ink-like substance on a rock overhang — suggesting to Dr. Jobling that these people may have had a writing tradition on other materials, such as papyrus or skins. In northern Saudi Arabia, inscriptions have been found written on bones. At the Wadi Rum Nabataean temple excavated in the 1930s, inscriptions on the walls of the temple were written in black ink, in both Greek and Nabataean scripts.

This season's findings show that just two or three wadis away from Wadi Rum, someone was writing in an ink material at about the same time, but using Thamudic script. All this evidence suggests that several languages may have been used simultaneously in the southern Jordan region for many hundreds of years.

Perhaps the major find of this season was the discovery in the Wadi Rum area of two inscriptions in a rare language of the period called Lihyanite-Dedanite. The only two such inscriptions ever discovered in Jordan. Other, shorter and more poorly preserved inscriptions in Lihyanite-Dedanite have been recorded previously in northern Saudi Arabia. The Jordanian inscriptions are particularly valuable because they are much longer — several lines each — and in a good state of preservation. Dr. Jobling is working now to translate them, and thus to further help reconstruct the history of southern Jordan during the Iron Age and the Hellenistic-Nabataean-Roman period.

The rock art that has been recorded in the area, mostly hunting, pastoral and warfare scenes, is also providing important clues to the ancient history of Jordan. The art ranges from the very primitive to some extremely stylised and well drawn pictures. Some art occurs with inscriptions by the artists, but much of it appears on its own. Some of the pictures are obviously older and older than others, and show animals that no longer

exist in the area, such as bulls, ostriches and large cats (tigers or leopards?) being hunted by people assisted by dogs. Other scenes show battles between large numbers of warriors on foot or riding animals, or between just two warriors carrying an assortment of different weapons, such as bows and arrows, swords, spears, clubs, lassoes and shields.

Feet drawings occur in several places, and sometimes have associated inscriptions. One rock had ten different names on it; another had four names; but in most cases the inscriptions have just one person's name.

When the rock art and the inscriptions are coupled with the evidence of ancient man's construction activities (including some long well-built water conveyance systems and remains of buildings stone foundations), it becomes obvious that the patterns of human occupation and activity in southern Jordan were rather different than they are today. Notes Dr. Jobling: "We are getting away from the old idea that only nomads passed through this area in ancient times, leaving their marks in the form of inscriptions and rock drawings. Research in Saudi Arabia and Yemen is showing that the wider region enjoyed a wetter climate, with savannah-like conditions from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age, though southern Jordan was probably a more marginal area with more fluctuating climatic conditions."

Dr. Jobling believes the pattern of human activity in the past was probably based on small village-type settlements of perhaps five, ten or twenty houses or basic dwellings that could have expanded into permanent villages during consecutive years of good rainfall, bountiful harvests and plentiful grazing for animal herds — but that would have shrunk or disappeared completely in climatically bad, dry years when the population would have moved to wetter regions or perhaps reverted to a nomadic lifestyle.

"We are thinking now in terms of cycles of wet and dry periods, perhaps five or ten years each, during which the population of the area would have expanded or contracted," Dr. Jobling said. "We are getting away from the notion that only nomads passed through the region."

This is also supported by the lithic evidence that has been gathered during the past four years, indicating that the area was also regularly inhabited during the stone age. Most of the flint material is from the Upper Palaeolithic and the Neolithic periods, or from about 40,000-5,000 B.C. It shows a good level of workmanship and good control of the working medium by those early south Jordanians. Most of the flint tools were found in association with circular or rectangular remains of wall foundations, and usually next to protective rock overhangs. These stone age habitation sites were always located next to a water source — a spring, a man-made stone dam, a seasonal pool or a "qaa", the large natural depressions in the earth that fill up with winter rain water to form large lakes but dry up in summer to leave mudflats. Some qas

would fill up in a good winter and retain water for several years, drying up only after a series of consecutive low rainfall years.

Hundreds of stone circles have been found throughout the survey area, some of them up to 100 metres in diameter, and others just a few metres wide but bunched together in a complex of some sort.

The rock overhangs and the stone circles are often found in an area where several wadis converge, suggesting that these "communities" were sited at strategic locations where they controlled trade or traffic passing through the established travel routes in the main wadis.

When all of this material evidence is taken together, it suggests to Dr. Jobling that the key to understanding the ancient history of southern Jordan is that this area was at the intersection of two very important land bridges — the Levant land bridge from Egypt, through Gaza and Palestine, to Syria and Mesopotamia, and the Yemen-Aqaba land bridge that Western scholars have tended to neglect in favour of the Levant route.

The Yemen-Aqaba land bridge, Dr. Jobling says, brought the land trade from southern Arabia to southern Jordan and then beyond to Gaza, Egypt and the Mediterranean world. A parallel sea trade route up the Red Sea supplemented the Yemen-Aqaba land route. A third key trade route also ended up in southern Jordan, this one bringing goods from India and China into the Arabian Gulf and then overland across the northern Arabian Peninsula to southern Jordan.

In this light, it is easy to understand why Petra would have developed as such an important trading city. But, Dr. Jobling says, Petra was not the only such centre in the area. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Thamudic-writing people who left so many inscriptions in southern Jordan were probably well established and organised into villages or "farmsteads" located all along the ancient trade routes that converged upon southern Jordan in the two millennia before and after the advent of Christ. Roman travellers and historians mention that south Arabian traders' caravans passed through the area of the Thamud tribes and paid taxes — suggesting a degree of stability and political organisation that transcends the realm of nomadic tribes "passing through and scratching their names into the rock."

Further work in the coming several years will shed more light on the enigmatic kingdoms and peoples of south Jordan in the first millennium B.C. Of particular interest to Dr. Jobling and his fellow researchers is the history and identity of the ancient biblical tribe called the Midianites — the people associated with the story of Moses in the desert. One possible theory that needs to be studied is that the "Sinai" of Moses' desert may have been located in southern Jordan, and that the Midianites' Kingdom was centred in Jordan — a theory that is supported in part by the evidence of copper-working remains in south Jordan, given the description of the Midianites as metal-working people. Dr. Jobling plans to continue his



Dr. Jobling records a "Thamudic" inscription; this year's survey concentrated on the "startling" number of inscriptions

survey for several more seasons, in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and the British School at Amman for History and Archaeology. The Department of Antiquities representatives working with him have been Mr. Sami Ragab and Mr. Nabil Baqain, while fellow researchers from Australia have included Eugene Stockton and Richard Morgan.

Iraqi teachers and students exempted military service

By Subby Haddad
Reuter

BAGHDAD — Iraq, hoping the spread of education will bring an eventual economic upturn, has exempted students and teachers from military service in the Gulf war.

Independent economists believe this emphasis on education, which is free at all levels, could contribute to an economic rebound in Iraq within a few years.

Despite the armed forces' need for manpower, students have not been called to serve in the 30-month-old war. Those who joined the para-military "popular army" have had to serve only during their summer holidays.

Teachers have been exempted from military service since the start of the current academic year. Iraq, site of the world's first Islamic university in 1227 A.D., is now building its seventh university for 22,000 young men and women.

Unlike some Muslim countries,

Iraq does not segregate men and women at schools and universities. In addition to making school attendance compulsory and giving school children free meals and books, the Baathist government nationalised private schools and made all schooling free of charge.

According to recent statistics, 2.7 million children now attend primary schools, more than one million are at secondary schools and 114,000 study at universities.

The government launched a campaign five years ago to combat a 20 per cent illiteracy rate. Now the authorities hope to wipe out illiteracy within one or two years.

Independent economists believe the emphasis on education will help build a skilled workforce to make a strong impact on the economy by the end of this decade.

In recent years, Iraq has relied on skilled workers from abroad, but many of them left the country after the Gulf war broke-out in September 1980.



Dr. William Jobling and Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett view part of the survey area in the rugged Wadi Hafir

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 17:30 News 17:35 Cartoons 18:10 Cartoons 18:20 Beverly Hills 90210 18:30 Local Programme 18:35 News in Arabic 18:40 Arabic Series 18:45 Arabic Play 18:50 From the Arab Heritage 19:00 News in Arabic FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 18:05 News in French 18:30 News in Hebrew 18:35 Comedy 18:40 Marco Polo 18:45 News in English 18:50 Play of the Week RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz. SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:05 News Summary 07:10 Morning Show 07:15 News Summary 07:20 Pop Session 07:25 News Summary 07:30 Pop Session 07:35 News Bulletin 07:40 Instrumentals 07:45 News Music 07:50 News Summary 07:55 Concert Hour 08:00 Instruments, Old Favorites 08:05 Talking Points, Pop Session 08:10 News Summary 08:15 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music 08:20 Newsdesk 08:25 Date with a Star 08:30 Evening Show 08:35 News Summary 08:40 Evening Show 08:45 News Summary 08:50 Evening Show 08:55 News Summary 09:00 News Headlines		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * Antique photography exhibition, at the Alta Art Gallery. * These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre: — "Jean-Jacques Rousseau" — "Antoine Bourdelle: Sculptor" — "Les Metiers d'Art" VIDEO * "Charmes de Paris" (5:00 p.m.) and Documentary: "Le Rêve d'Alger" (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre. TV FILM * "Vogue La Galère" historical film, at the French Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre tel. 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Soviet Cultural Centre 41993 Goethe Institute 41993 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 American Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355 MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia Inform. operation department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:45 Cairo (EA) 07:45 Karachi (PA) 08:45 Cairo (EA) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:20 Dubai (RJ) 09:40 Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:15 Beirut (RJ) 11:00 Laraca (CY) 11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA) 13:40 Kuwait (KAC) 14:50 Bucharest (TAROM) 15:20 Jeddah (Saudia) 16:20 Bangkok (RJ) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:15 New York, Vienna (RJ) 19:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ) 19:45 Zurich (SR) 20:30 Cairo (RJ) 20:35 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 20:45 Cairo (EA) 20:55 Frankfurt (LH) 21:15 Beirut (MEA) 22:50 Baghdad (RJ) 00:30 Cairo (RJ) 01:45 Cairo (EA) 02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA) DEPARTURES 04:50 Cairo (RJ) 06:30 Frankfurt (LH) 07:40 Athens (RJ) 08:40 Cairo (EA) 09:00 Beirut (MEA) 09:05 Rome (Alitalia) 09:15 Karachi (PA) 10:15 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 10:30 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen (SR) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:45 Laraca (CY) 12:00 London (RJ) 12:30 Dhahran (RJ) 12:35 Istanbul, Ankara (TA) 14:30 Kuwait (KAC) 14:35 Laraca, Bucharest (TAROM) WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. The weather will be partly cloudy, with a slight increase in temperature. Winds will be light and variable. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C. Amman 11/10 Aqaba 9/20 Dests 1/13 Jordan Valley 7/19 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 8, Aqaba 18. Humidity range: Aqaba: Amman 67 per cent, Aqaba 48 per cent.		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 22094-3 Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 36390-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-2 Municipal water service 71125-8 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4 Al-Ahli Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4 J. Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shamsi 664171-4 St. Joseph's Hospital 669121-5 University Hospital 84584-5 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Muhsin Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdal 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdal 664164 Islamic, Al-Mahjoun 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marfa 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Wajih Barakat 38730 / 666982 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in file per kg. Apple (American) 500 / 450 Apple (Double Red) 250 / 200 Apple (Golden) 250 / 200 Apple (Turkish) 250 / 200 Apple (French) 350 / 300 Apple (Stark) 250 / 200 Banana 270 / 220 Banana (Mukammal) 230 / 200 Beans 760 / 700 Beans (broad) 350 / 300 Beans (black) 180 / 150 Bonani 380 / 280 Cabbage 200 / 160 Carrot 240 / 200 Cauliflower (white) 200 / 150 Cucumber 520 / 450 Cucumbers 350 / 300 Cucumber (large) 350 / 300 Cucumber (small) 350 / 300 Eggplant (large) 350 / 300 Garlic 520 / 450 Grapefruit 150 / 100 Grape (white) 900 / 800 Grapes (black) 600 / 700 Lemon 180 / 150 Marrow (large) 220 / 200 Marrow (small) 360 / 300 Olives 450 / 400 Onion (dry) 140 / 110 Onion (green) 280 / 200 Orange (Mandarin) 250 / 200 Oranges (Mandarin) 300 / 250 Oranges (shamouti) 250 / 200 Oranges (local) 160 / 120 Pears 600 / 500 Pears (American) 650 / 500 Peaches 850 / 750 Pepper (Sweet) 560 / 500 Pepper (Hot Green) 1000 / 800 Plums 850 / 750 Potatoes 220 / 180 Radish 70 / 50 Sage 320 / 280 Spinach 160 / 120 Tomatoes 280 / 200 Turnip 180 / 150 Watermelon (Indian) 450 / 400 Watermelon (Saudi) 300 / 250	

SPORTS

Australians approached to join 'rebel' rugby tour of S. Africa

SYDNEY (R) — A newspaper said Tuesday at least three present Australian rugby union test players have been approached to join a paid "rebel" tournament in South Africa.

The Sydney Morning Herald said the players refused to give details on the ground they were honour-bound not to even admit they had met the person behind the scheme for the latest bid to break an international ban on sporting contacts with South Africa over its apartheid racial policies.

Herald rugby correspondent Jim Webster said the three were from Queensland state and added it was presumed test players from New South Wales state also had been sounded out but would be

expected to remain silent.

Webster wrote he believed the tournament would involve eight teams and that it would be professional or paid. There was no confirmation of the newspaper report.

Past South African bids to break their country's international sporting isolation have involved offers of large sums of money to recruit top foreign players of various sports, including cricket and football, or soccer.

Australian rugby officials, Webster wrote, were "decidedly restive" about the tournament and its effect on rugby football.

He quoted Peter Falk, deputy chairman of the Australian Rugby

Union, as saying: "Rumours have only just been circulating. We would be horrified if any Australians took part in it (a South African tournament)."

Australia's most recent captain, Mark Ella, an Aboriginal, said last week he would have nothing to do with rebel tours of South Africa.

Webster's story Tuesday said the "figure behind the tournament" scheme was closely involved with rugby in Sydney, sympathetic about South Africa's sports isolation, recently visited that country and was in the Queensland state capital of Brisbane last weekend trying to get support from the players there for a trip to South Africa.

Reagan lauds private U.S. support of Olympics

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — President Reagan told the U.S. Olympic Committee last week that its voluntary, non-governmental sponsorship of the 1984 Olympics is typical of the private initiative that is America's "most precious resource."

"One of the top priorities of our administration has been to encourage the American people, as individuals, as organizations, in private and business life, to get more directly involved in getting things done, in solving problems and in helping each other," Reagan said.

The president told a luncheon meeting of the committee, which is preparing for the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, that "private sector initiatives succeed, just as these Olympics will succeed, because of thousands and thousands of individual efforts."

Preliminary figures for 1982 suggest, Reagan said, that even in a time of severe recession, Americans were still willing to contribute generously to worthwhile and charitable causes. He said that as individuals they contributed \$148,700 million, an increase of

9.4 per cent over 1981.

Reagan told the Olympic Committee members they were "part of a noble American tradition of direct citizen involvement."

"If it were not for citizens like you, who take it upon themselves to support our athletes, the American Olympic team would be left wanting," he said.

"Unlike in some other countries, American teams do not receive government grants or federal tax dollars," Reagan said. "If we are to do right by the athletes of America, we've got to do it ourselves."

He said that the task of organizing the games is "worthy of Yankee ingenuity."

"With an operating budget of nearly \$500,000 million, next year's games will show the world what Americans, without federal subsidy, can accomplish," Reagan said.

He said there are already signs of "swelling public support" and the corporate community is financing specific construction projects needed for the Olympic Games.

Police, private security officers on the job

Tight security planned for Los Angeles Olympics

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — Police and private security officers will provide security at the 1984 Olympic Games, an official said.

Duane R. Baker, an assistant director of security for the Games, declined to reveal how big the security contingent would be, but he indicated that the number of officers at the Los Angeles Games probably will exceed the 17,000 who worked at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

The difficult jobs

Baker told a gathering of Los Angeles County reserve peace officers that their help would be needed during the Games. Sworn law enforcement officers "will have the more difficult tasks," he said, while private security officers will be assigned to fixed posts such as gates and locker rooms.

Baker said the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee already has signed a contract with the Los Angeles Police Department and will soon have a contract with the County Sheriff's Department.

The Olympic committee will reimburse smaller police departments such as Arcadia, Pasadena and Long Beach for security for the events in their areas, Baker noted.

'Start the press'

Meanwhile, with the words, "start the press" from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. mint struck the first of 52 million commemorative Olympic coins expected to raise money for two Olympic committees.

U.S. mint director Donna Pope, talking with Reagan via telephone, pushed the two buttons to start the press that will strike the 50 million 1983 and 1984 silver dollar and two million 1984 gold \$10 coins.

Minted in U.S.

The coins, the first-ever Olympic commemorative minted in the United States, are expected to raise as much as \$200 million to be divided evenly between the U.S. and Los Angeles Olympic committees. The silver dollars are the first 90 per cent silver coins minted in the United States since 1964 and the 90 per cent gold coins are

the first minted since 1934.

Although the Seoul Summer Olympics are still five and half years away, South Korea is already busy getting ready. Not only are the Koreans at work building the necessary sports facilities, they are also smartening up the Han river, which flows by the main venue for the 1988 Olympiad.

A large sports complex, featuring a 100,000-seater main stadium, a 30,000-seater ball park, an indoor swimming pool and a gymnasium, is scheduled for completion around the end of the year. Construction work started three years ago with a view to hosting the Asian Games in Seoul in 1986.

New sports complex

A few kilometres east of the main stadium, work will start this year on a new national sports complex. The complex will comprise a velodrome and three gymnasiums for gymnastics, fencing and table tennis. An apartment complex is being built nearby as the Olympic Village for some 13,000 athletes and a press village for about 8,000 foreign newsmen expected here in 1988. These apartments will be sold for private occupancy when the Olympics are over.

No less important is an ambitious development project aimed at converting the now heavily polluted and desolate Han river into a beautiful river by the time foreign athletes and tourists flock to the city.

Work has just begun to change a 36-kilometre (22 miles) stretch of

the river near the Olympic sports complex into a cruise channel. A 287-kilometre (180 miles) sewage pipeline is to be laid to divert for proper treatment the several million tons of sewage now being dumped into the river annually.

When the \$464 million project is completed, the dead and stinking Han river will again be filled with fish and pleasure boats. Parks are to be built along the projected waterway, with various recreational facilities including angling sites and jogging courses as well as a regatta course for the Olympics.

City planners believe the site will become a favourite outing spot for Seoul's eight million people. Meanwhile, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee insists that hosting the 1988 Olympics will pose few financial problems, contrary to fears expressed by critics.

India will seek support for her bid to host the 1992 Olympic Games when the 86th International Olympic Committee meets in New Delhi next month, president of the country's Olympic committee Raja Bhalinder Singh said.

Singh said that with the success of the ninth Asian Games held here in November and the government's continued support for sports, he saw no reason why India's request should not be approved. The final decision will be taken in 1986 at the international committee session in Seoul, the venue for the 1988 Olympics.

Spirit of Japan's Samurai warrior class lives on

HIRATSUKA (R) — The spirit of Japan's Samurai warrior class lives on in Yasuhiro Yamashita, unbeaten on the judo mat for five years and a double world champion.

Before each tournament, Yamashita listens to stirring martial songs and says he tries to live like the medieval Samurai.

"I always take a bath, and I try to keep my surroundings neat so that I won't be ashamed even if I die during competition."

An affable, solidly built fifth dan, Yamashita, 25, has won 173

matches since his last defeat in 1977.

He missed the 1980 Moscow Olympics because Japan joined a boycott over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, but has set his sights on gold at the 1984 Los Angeles games.

"I want to win in the Olympic games because it is the only competition I have never won," he told Reuters.

He also intends retaining one of his world titles at the World Championships in Moscow in October.

He won his first heavyweight world title in the 1979 World Championships beating France's Jean-Luc Rouge.

In 1981 he retained the title, holding off Grigory Verichev of the Soviet Union, and went on to win the open class by beating Wojciech Reszko of Poland.

However, a change in the rules means he will only be able to defend one of the titles in this year's championships.

Yamashita, who comes from Kumamoto in western Kyushu Island, took up Judo when he was 10 and was later dubbed "Super-Boy."

He shot to fame at the age of 19 in April 1977 by becoming the youngest winner of the prestigious Japan judo competition at his third attempt.

A major aim is to win the Japanese Championships for the seventh year running. Nobody else has won it more than three times.

His last defeat was in October 1977 when he was beaten in the final of the Japan student competition by Tsuyoshi Yoshioka, then his closest rival.

His record against non-Japanese competitors is equally impressive. Since his first foreign tour in 1975, which included the Soviet Union and France, he has notched up 104 successive wins.

About 1.80 metres (five feet 11 inches) tall and weighing 127 kilos (280 lbs), Yamashita's domination of judo became a str-

anglehold in 1978, when he won all his 73 matches.

Last year he had only 10 matches but believes he can still keep in good condition.

"I do bench presses for power and running for stamina. I think hard daily training and at least

seven hours sleep can keep me fit," he said after training.

He trains for around five hours a day at Tokai University here, where he is due to complete a post-graduate course in March and become a physical education lecturer.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, spacious living/dining area, reception room, two bathrooms, equipped kitchen, balcony. Independent central heating. New modern European furniture, telephone.

Location: Off 6th Circle, near San Rock Hotel
Enquiries: Tel. 811345 - 813368

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

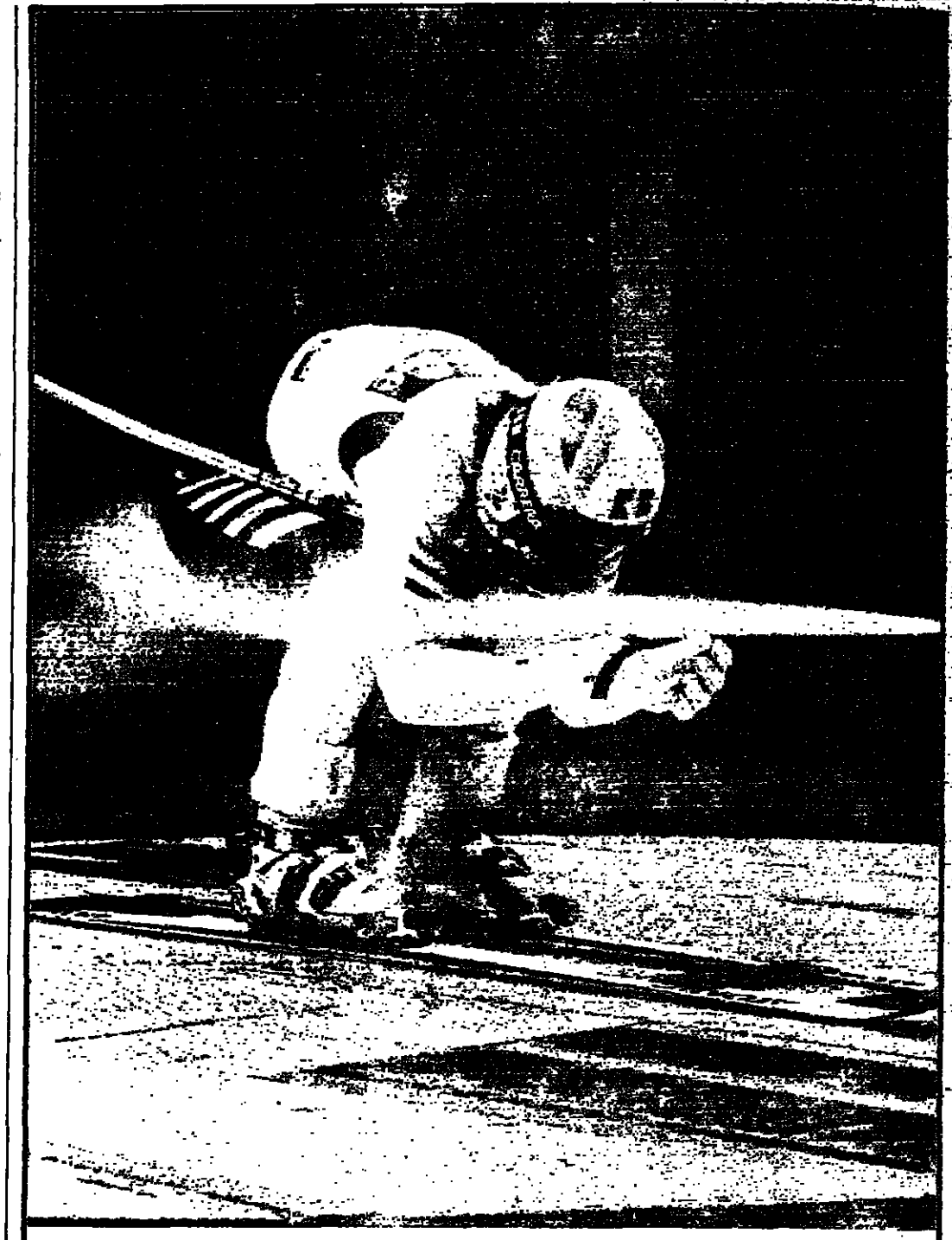
Two bedrooms, salon, sitting and dining, kitchen and bathroom, wall-to-wall carpeting, centrally heated with private garage and garden. Telephone available.

Please call: Tel. 668293

Modern Apartments for Rent

a) Two furnished apartments each consists of one bedroom.
b) Three apartments two of them furnished and the third unfurnished, each consists of two bedrooms.
c) One apartment consists of two bedrooms.
Central heating, telephone, modern furniture.

Location: (a & b) JABAL AMMAN, near 3rd Circle, (c) SHMEISANI, near Birds Garden.
Tel. 41443 - 42351



SCIENCE AIDS SKIER:

British international skier Konrad Bartelski is seen in a typical racing crouch as he uses a research wind tunnel to find his most streamlined position for downhill racing.

Bartelski - who is rated 12th in the elite "first 15" international downhill skiers table - has been using a tunnel, built to test even the largest motorway vehicles, at the Motor Industry Research

Association in the English midland. The smoke filament seen passing over his body indicates the amount of wind resistance created, so by adjusting his stance he can work out the most aerodynamically-suitable position.

Aerodynamic drag measurements were made at a wind tunnel air speed of 60 mph (96 km) although downhill racers reach speeds up to 90 mph (145 km) emphasising the importance of competitors' "streamlining" in this exacting sport.

Brazilians dream of staging '86 World Cup soccer finals

By Oliver Wates
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — It's a mouth-watering prospect for soccer romantics: throbbing drums, samba bands, Rio de Janeiro's tropical sky and the World Cup final in the "home" of football, the magnificent Maracana stadium.

Since Colombia pulled out,

Brazil, Mexico, the United States and Canada have emerged as candidates to stage the 1986 World Cup finals which are due to be held in the Americas.

It is the dream of most Brazilians that their country should be host to the finals. They must wait to see whether officialdom, both at home and abroad, allows them their wish.

The Brazilian Football Confederation (CBF) is keen. But the Brazilian government, beset by economic problems, has yet to approve the project and this may affect the International Football Federation's thinking when they make a final decision in May.

Brazil has much to offer. More football is played here than anywhere else and the brilliance of their stars over the years has earned the country and unrivalled reputation.

Stadiums are certainly no problem. Brazil has no fewer than eight with a capacity of over 100,000, something no rival can match.

Then there is the Maracana. A massive concrete bowl opened for the 1950 finals and overlooked by Rio's famous statue of Christ.

Around 200,000 watched Brazil lose 2-1 to Uruguay in the final. Although 33 years have since passed, the Brazilians are still trying to work out what went wrong.

Since 1950 increased security

has cut the Maracana's capacity. But there was still enough room for 165,000 spectators to watch Brazil's 1-0 win over West Germany in a friendly last March.

Some critics question whether any developing country can provide the basic facilities demanded by a 24-nation format, but Brazil, with the biggest and most developed economy in Latin America, is better placed than most.

After the Colombian pull-out, the CBF ordered a feasibility study involving national tourism, banking, telecommunications, airline and airport authorities.

"The conclusion is that Brazil has no need of any work in hotel, telecommunications or airport sectors," CBF President Giulio Coutinho said in an interview. "The only cost would be adapting the stadiums to accommodate the press and the FIFA stands, and the opening and closing ceremonies."

"The costs are really quite low," added Coutinho. "Spain had to spend millions on such things as a television tower, whereas we wouldn't need to."

Coutinho, who has been re-elected CBF president for a further three years, is confident Brazil could make a profit of about \$150 million.

Money is the key point, at least as far as the government is concerned. President Joao Figueiredo's government, battling to keep up payments on the highest foreign debt in the developing world, has been strenuously attempting to project an image of responsible economic management to its creditor banks.

Laying out millions of dollars on the World Cup finals, however popular, would probably not come under that heading, and the government is keeping a tight hold on the purse strings.

"In a recent conversation with me, General Figueiredo made it clear the government didn't want to spend a penny to stage the finals," General Cesar Montagna, President of the National Sports Council, remarked when the CBF put in its application in December.



CAR FOR SALE

1981 Patrol Rover Nissan, four-wheel-drive, power steering, air conditioned with stereo. Duties not paid. Kuwaiti licence plate.

Please drop in Snobar car showroom, telephone 843181 - Swelch

INVITATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

The Civil Engineering Department of the University of Jordan is holding an international short course on the Nonlinear Analysis and Synthesis of Structures running from March 19-25, 1983. The course lecturers will include:

1. Prof. G. Maier (Politecnico Di Milano).
2. Prof. J. Munro (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
3. Prof. A. Nayfeh (Yarmouk University).
4. Prof. M. Keldjian (University of Michigan-Ann Arbor).
5. Dr. D.L. Smith (Imperial College of Science & Technology).
6. Dr. J. Appleton (University of Lisbon).
7. Dr. J. De Freitas (University of Lisbon).
8. Dr. U.R. Madi (University of Jordan - Course Organiser).

Interested participants must register with the course organiser before March 16, 1983 and arrange to pay the course fee of JD 100. Attendance certificates will be issued to all course participants upon completion of the course.

INVITATION FOR COMPUTER APPLICATION SOFTWARE TENDER FOR THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY

The Directorate of Public Security invites experienced software houses to bid for the supply of computer application software according to the P.S. specification.

Companies interested in participating in this tender are invited to collect the tender documents from the tender committee secretary at the Directorate of Public Security. Price per copy of tender document is JD 25 (non refundable).

Last day for submission of tender is 25/4/1983. Offers should be in triplicate.

A bank guarantee or certified cheque to the amount of 5% of tender value must be submitted with offer.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

ECONOMY

Argentina suspends 'swaps' repayments

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina has suspended indefinitely the repayment of about \$1.4 billion of its foreign debt, in a move described by private banking sources as unprecedented in Argentine banking over the last 20 years.

The Argentine central bank said in a communique Monday it was suspending indefinitely the payment of "swaps", which are short term loans to the Argentine government from foreign banks, arranged through the central bank, and often involving currency exchanges between central banks.

It added that new regulations would be issued shortly, and central bank sources said they would probably be issued by the end of March.

The swaps amounted to \$1.4 billion of Argentina's total \$38.7 billion debt, the Argentine bank said in a communique two weeks ago.

The central bank's deferral of debt repayment coincides with pressures on the bank from the

ruling military junta to investigate the origins of the country's external debt and deal with any loans considered fraudulent.

Economy Minister Jorge Webbe was Monday holding separate meetings with the commanders in chief of the army, navy and air force.

The air force is particularly keen to investigate the foreign debt's rapid growth from \$10 billion when the armed forces seized power in 1976 to \$38.7 billion today.

Several political leaders have charged that much of the debt incurred by Argentina between 1976 and 1981, under the administration of monetarist economy minister Mr. Jose Martinez de Hoz, was used to make speculative profits on Argentina's domestic financial system.

Loans made to Argentina by foreign banks for the purpose of industrial investment are reputed on occasion to have been deposited instead with banks in Argentina in order to profit from high domestic interest rates.

The air force has carried out its own investigation into the origin of the foreign debt, and is closely linked with two judicial inquiries under way to investigate alleged irregularities.

The swaps, most of which are now due for repayment in March and April, are mostly 180-day loans taken out in 1981, deferred for a further 180 days when they originally fell due during last year's conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

The central bank unilaterally extended repayment for a further 90 days last December to help Argentina overcome its external debt crisis, but banking sources said the indefinite suspension was unprecedented over the last 20 years.

The suspension of repayment of swaps comes at a delicate time in Argentina's debt renegotiation talks.

The country is about to sign a \$1.5 billion medium-term loan with a consortium of 263 creditor banks.

Australia, New Zealand devalue currencies

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's new Labour government devalued the dollar by 10 per cent Tuesday in a move to check a big outflow of investors' money.

New Zealand — where Labour is in opposition — promptly followed by devaluing its own dollar, by six per cent so that its exports do not become more expensive than Australia's.

Robert Muldoon, New Zealand's conservative prime minister, told reporters he would have preferred not to devalue but the action had become necessary because of the Australian decision.

Australia's prime minister-elect Mr. Bob Hawke, who swept to power at the head of the Labour Party in last Saturday's general election, said the outgoing conservative coalition was to blame for the flow of about three billion (\$2.6 billion) from the country over the past few weeks.

As a result, Mr. Hawke said, he was trimming 10 per cent off the value of Australian dollar against

all major currencies, making exports of minerals and food cheaper.

He said he expects that much of the money which flowed out of Australia will now return because the devaluation has made Australian stocks and shares instantly more attractive.

Mr. Hawke told a press conference after his dawn announcement that the outflow of money from Australia was the result of his Liberal-National Party opponents saying during the run-up to the election that a Labour government would automatically devalue.

In such "reprehensible circumstances" it was inevitable that investors would react by moving out funds, Mr. Hawke said.

The value of one Australian dollar dropped to 85 U.S. cents from 95 cents at the close of trading Monday.

The New Zealand dollar was being quoted at 65 U.S. cents after the devaluation.

Australia's move is expected to bring down interest rates, which

were being forced up as the cash outflow made funds scarce on local money markets.

Economists said Mr. Hawke's decision was not a political act but a mechanism to overcome an unusual situation caused by investor's fears that his mildly socialist government might harm the value of their investments.

Bankers and economists said there was nothing badly wrong with the Australian economy, but the inflation rate of more than 11 per cent was almost double that of its major trading partners, making it difficult for Australia to be competitive.

Labour, having now gone some way towards redressing the imbalance, will follow up by trying to cut inflation with a prices and incomes agreement between unions and employers.

In Wellington, Mr. Muldoon said he had been given advance warning Tuesday of the Australian devaluation. But he added that he would rather the move had not happened.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Major grain exporters to meet

WASHINGTON (R) — Government policymakers from the five major grain exporting countries plan to meet at the end of April. The United States will host the meeting, set for April 26-28, a spokesman for U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said Monday. The regularly held talks also include high-level officials from Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Community and involve discussions about world supply and demand prospects.

Belgium raises bank rate to 14 %

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgium Tuesday raised its bank rate by 2.5 percentage points to 14 per cent in an urgent move to counter strong pressure against the Belgian franc with the European Monetary System (EMS).

Irish unemployment soars

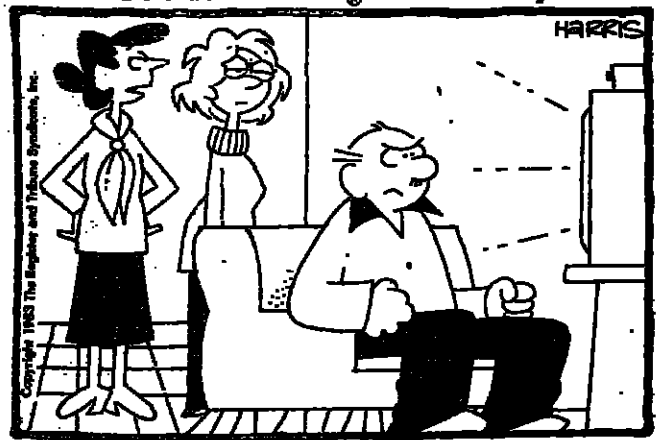
DUBLIN (R) — The Irish government, struggling to cope with severe economic problems, Monday reported that unemployment rose to a record 14.7 per cent of the work force last month. The government said it viewed the increase — from 187,006 in January to 188,355 in February — with grave concern.

Peru requests deferment of debt

NEW YORK (R) — Peruvian officials announced here Monday that they had requested a deferment of debt principal payments due to banks and a new \$800 million bank loan. A statement said officials outlined a four-part bank financing programme to 120 commercial banks at a meeting here.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"There's suffering worldwide and he doesn't say a word. But they cancel his favorite TV show and I hear about THAT for weeks."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HECEL

UPSIO

FRAGEO

NOPHTY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BERYL JUICY AMPERE DILUTE
Answer: Here's a piece of news—could it be time?—for editing—"ITEM"

OPEC continues talks

LONDON (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil ministers Tuesday started full-scale discussions aimed at preventing a collapse in oil prices but United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said the chances of agreement were not good.

Asked about the chances of agreement on a new price and production package, he said: "not very good. I am not optimistic now, like before. We still have lots of problems."

Asked if the Gulf states would cut prices unilaterally if there were no OPEC accord, he said: "We will do it through OPEC."

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said all 13

member states were attending Tuesday's talks, postponed from Monday to allow for more consultations.

Mr. Calderon said Tuesday's meeting was very important. "OPEC's future depends on them, it must prove it is still valid," he said.

One senior Gulf government adviser said OPEC Tuesday faced its most serious crisis ever, with the prospect of uncontrolled competition pushing prices down even further if they failed to reach agreement.

There was little prospect of reconciling the positions of the wealthy Gulf states, on the one hand, with those of the more populous oil producers.

U.K. coal miners vote

LONDON (R) — Britain's 200,000 coal miners vote Tuesday on whether to stage a nationwide strike over the closure of a single pit after being told by militant union leader Mr. Arthur Scargill they must fight or see their industry destroyed.

But the chairman of the state-owned National Coal Board, Mr. Norman Siddall, has warned them they would have to remain out for months before the country began to feel the effects.

Tuesday's vote at mines around the country links the coal board's decision to close an unprofitable mine in Wales with the government's apparent choice of American industrialist Mr. Ian

MacGregor as the next chairman of the heavily-subsidised coal board.

Mr. MacGregor, who at present heads Britain's state-run steel industry, has not yet accepted the appointment.

Miners fear he will repeat the cutbacks he has imposed in the steel industry where he has slashed the work force by half.

Mr. Scargill, determined to challenge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, declared Monday night that "the plan of this government is to destroy this industry."

Mr. Scargill urged miners to stand up and be counted by endorsing a strike and promised a "short, sharp dispute"

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed easier after the UAE Oil Minister Oteiba cast doubts about an agreement at the OPEC meeting being held here and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.8 at 664.3.

The mid February U.K. banking statistics were better than expected and limited the fall in government bonds to about 1/4. Losses among equity leaders ranged to about 8p, but banks met renewed demand helped by the encouraging results Monday from Barclays, dealers said.

Gold shares closed lower with the bullion price while North American stocks traded mixed.

In banks, Lloyds rose 27p to 505 and Natwest added 23p to 571. Midland and Barclays rose 16p and 12p respectively.

Beecham and Unilever were again higher on currency influences and rose 13p and 10p but most other leaders declined with Plessey down 8p at 579, B.P. 6p off at 312 and Distillers 6p lower at 229.

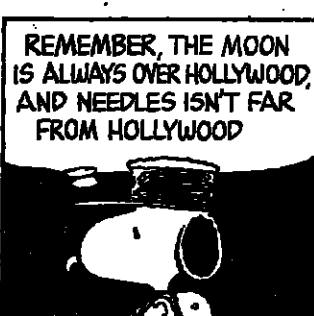
But and L.C. gas rose 4p and 5p on bid speculation and elsewhere, Australians eased despite the higher trend in Sydney which followed the Australian dollar devaluation.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

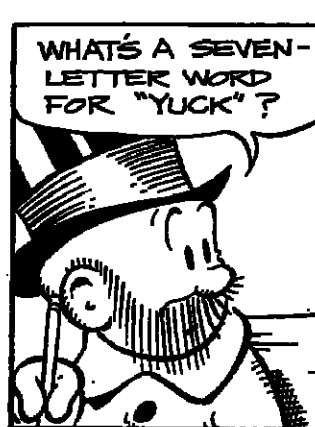
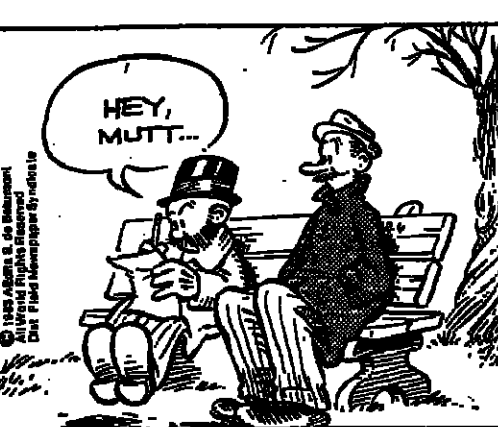
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5070/89	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2236/39	Canadian dollars
	2.3920/30	West German marks
	2.6510/20	Dutch guilders
	2.0480/0500	Swiss francs
	47.12/17	Belgian francs
	6.8200/8400	French francs
	1415.00/1417.00	Italian lire
	237.25/40	Japanese yen
	7.4340/90	Swedish crowns
	7.1375/1425	Norwegian crowns
	8.5950/6050	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	422.25/423.25	U.S. dollars

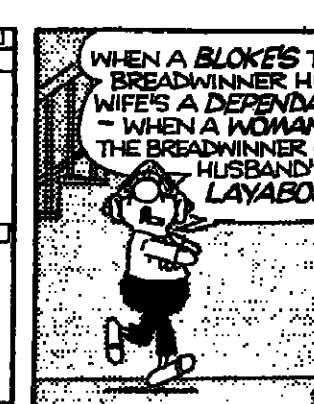
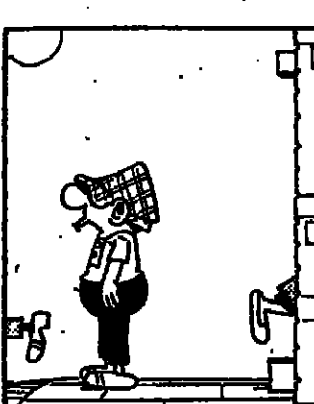
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAR. 9, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is best to express your talents in a direct manner. Make a point to contact those who are in a position to help you. Strive to be more successful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Important to be where you can gain knowledge and advance in career activities. Show more devotion to family members.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Have a talk with congenials and carry through with any agreements you have made. Be alert to new opportunities. Be wise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Figure out how to have better relations with allies. Be more willing to compromise at home for the sake of harmony.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find a more up-to-date system for handling your obligations and you have greater efficiency and benefits.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Planning social events and recreations for the future is wise at this time. Study outlets that can give you added income.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Look into new interests through which to better express yourself. Take treatments to improve health and appearance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use a new system and improve your regular routines. Go to the right sources for the information you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans that could give you more abundance in the future. Try not to argue with others in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are now able to get the backing of higher-ups in a new project you have in mind. Express happiness tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Making needed changes where your work is concerned will bring good results at this time. Be logical.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Discuss a personal aim with a trusted adviser who can help you gain it. Sidestep a troublemaker. Take no risks in travel.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Have serious talks with associates so that you can take advantage of new situation. Be more reassuring to loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many fine talents and should have the advantage of a fine education to make the most of them, and then much success is possible. Give good religious training. A sports-minded person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Madeline Miller

ACROSS

1 Word with duck or brain

5 Dido

10 Thin nail

14 Greek coin

15 Beast of burden

16 Tops

17 Accounts recorder

19 Mystery

20 Not at home

21 Prod

22 Made a living

24 Blackbird

25 Massaged

27 Wayward

31 Edifice

35 Not nice

37 Wager

38 Compassion

39 Before

40 Light beige

41 Legendary

42 Onset

44 — couteur

45 Respired

47 Abbreviate

49 William

51 Avail

52 Tossins

54 Peak

56 Greek letter

59 — Strip

60 Ball park figure

63 Dill

64 Diorama

65 Field

66 Breathing sound

67 Spent

68 Abate

DOWN

1 Timber wolf

2 — Ben

3 Debatable

4 Wapiti

5 Church member

6 Shake — (hurry)

7 Document

8 Scottish uncle

9 Cheese dish

10 Czek

11 Circuitous

12 — of Cleves

13 Act

18 Isle of Pines

23 In a proficient manner

24 Friend

26 Invalidates

27 Isle of —

28 Lark kin

29 Yellow flowering shrub

30 Works with dough

32 French income

33 Dutch painter

36 Timetable

40 Expose

42 Hit hard

43 Most succinct

44 Biblical prophet

46 Effervesce

48 Buzzed

50 Spud

52 Culture medium

53 Turner or Carroll

55 Movie

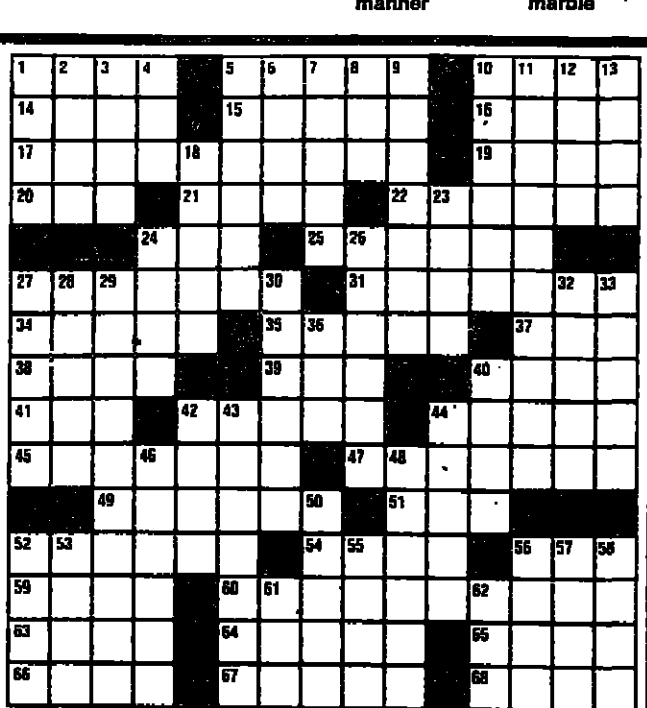
56 Type of type

57 — of plenty

58 Arrow poison

61 — fi

62 Playing marble



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WORLD

Pope deplures
hasty killings
in Guatemala

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — Pope John Paul II has declared again his dismay at the execution of six alleged leftist rebels in Guatemala despite a plea that their death sentences be commuted.

A Vatican spokesman said that at a meeting with President Efraim Rios Montt before leaving for Honduras, the Pope expressed his "immense pain and consternation" at the execution by firing squad of the six men who had been convicted last month by a secret military tribunal of kidnapping and "acts of terrorism".

They were executed on Thursday in Guatemala City just as Pope John Paul II was beginning his eight-nation tour of Central America and Haiti.

Shortly before the Pope arrived in Central America, a popular radio had appealed for the sentences to be set aside.

The Pope met the Guatemala's president shortly before leaving for Tegucigalpa at the close of his gruelling eight-day tour.

Little was disclosed of their talks but Vatican spokesman Father Romeo Pandolfo said the pontiff expressed his profound sorrow for all those who had died violently in Guatemala.

The Pope flies to Tegucigalpa

from Guatemala, where he drove over a five-kilometre mat of flowers and fresh fruit to the largest and most effusive welcome so far on his tour.

He told one million Guatemalans, whose military government is locked in a ruthless war against leftist guerrillas, that murder, torture and abduction were gravely offensive to God.

The Pope returns to Guatemala City Tuesday night and flies Wednesday to Belize and Haiti Wednesday on the last leg of his gruelling tour.

Amnesty warning

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International said it feared up to 15 people convicted by Guatemalan military tribunals might face execution in the next few days.

A spokesman said the human rights group did not have positive confirmation that more executions were imminent, but reports reached in London that up to 15 people might die soon were strong enough to cause alarm.

He said those now believed to be in danger had been convicted by military tribunals which fell far below international standards for a fair trial.

Elgin marbles to stay in U.K.

LONDON (R) — A government minister has rejected demands that the Elgin marbles, which were cut from the Parthenon temple in Athens by a British peer in 1811, be returned to Greece.

Lord Elgin, Britain's ambassador to the Turkish empire, received permission to remove the sculptures from the Turks, who then ruled Greece. He sold them to the museum in 1816.

Labour M.P. Christopher Price said Lord Elgin was "an unscrupulous vandal."

But Mr. Channon told parliament that "the Elgin marbles were legally obtained and it remains the government's view they should remain in the British Museum."

British Labour jars consensus

LONDON (R) — Britain's Labour opposition, breaking with seven years of cross-party consensus, has voted against retaining special police powers to combat Irish nationalist guerrillas in England.

The special powers, renewed annually since they were enacted under a Labour government in 1976, were prolonged for another year Monday night by a House of Commons vote of 217 to 129.

But Conservative Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law enforcement, told parliament the government plans to redraft its anti-terrorism laws this year.

The 1976 act, introduced after the bombing of a Birmingham public house killed 21 people, permits police to detain suspected terrorists for up to seven days.

Labour's spokesman on police matters, Roy Hattersley, said the act "gives the terrorist the sort of propaganda they want to recruit basically decent people to their side by saying that the Irish are treated in an unacceptable way."

3 Georgian policemen fired

MOSCOW (R) — The authorities in Soviet Georgia have announced the sackings of three police officers in a new drive against bribery and graft there.

A report carried by the Georgian Communist Party Daily Zestafoni said the sackings followed the trials of two Georgian gang chiefs who apparently had many policemen in their pay.

At the weekend Soviet television showed an hour-long programme featuring Georgian party chief Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials discussing the need to crack down on crime in the Caucasian republic.

Harare rejects claims

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (R) — Zimbabwe's government has claimed success for an anti-rebel military operation in the country's second city of Bulawayo, but the opposition has alleged it amounted to murder and oppression.

Director of Information Justin Nyoka told reporters Monday night that a three-day search for anti-government rebels and arms in Bulawayo had been very successful.

He dismissed assertions by opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, 65, that the operation was aimed at killing him and destroying his ZAPU party in preparation for the creation of a one-party state.

"Nkomo is hysterical," he said. "If we wanted to kill him would it be difficult? I'm sure Nkomo knows there is mounting evidence against him from dissidents captured in the weekend operation."

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe accuses ZAPU of backing rebels in order to stage a coup and bring about the secession of the southwestern province of Matabeleland, and

senior ministers have suggested that ZAPU should be banned.

Troops, spearheaded by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, especially formed by Mr. Mugabe to handle any internal unrest, swooped on Bulawayo, capital of restive Matabeleland, last Saturday before dawn.

Parish priests in Bulawayo told Reuters Monday that young men and demobilised soldiers were being seized by troops. Former guerrillas loyal to ZAPU in the Rhodesian Civil War which preceded Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 were particularly susceptible to arrest, they said.

There was still a heavy military presence in many areas of Bulawayo Monday night and foreign reporters found it difficult to move around.

Two television crews—one British and one West German—were detained for almost six hours without explanation Monday after they stumbled across a Fifth Brigade sweep by almost 1,000 troops in a suburb.

At least 80
Turkish miners
die in cave-in

ANKARA (R) — Rescue teams battled Tuesday 300 metres below ground to reach at least a dozen miners still trapped after a gas explosion and cave-in which killed at least 80 men Monday.

Officials said a small explosion of pit gas in the Armutcek mine near the Black Sea port of Ereğli, about 200 kilometres east of Istanbul, triggered a second huge blast which caused the cave-in.

Officials said at least 86 men were injured and a hospital spokesman in Istanbul said 15 had been rushed to hospitals in the city for emergency treatment.

A spokesman for the provincial governor told Reuters by telephone that 14 miners were still trapped underground.

In Ankara, President Kenan Evren said in a public statement he hoped anyone guilty of negligence would swiftly be brought to justice.

Press kept out of Delhi summit

NEW DELHI (R) — Journalists from across the globe covering the Non-Aligned Summit are complaining that a blockade of security measures and red tape is isolating them from Third World leaders.

Indian security for the summit reached new peaks Monday when officials scoured the media centre next to the summit conference hall with torches and metal detectors.

Security men peered under chairs, in cracks in woodwork, and even behind the two-metre diameter non-aligned symbol hanging over the dias where Indian officials brief reporters.

Puzzled pressmen gathered to watch the search as non-aligned leaders held their inaugural summit session.

Indian newspapers have published a series of front-page articles criticising the intense security. One of them charged that the world's press had been harassed.

The Statesman newspaper, under the headline "No Freedom for Press," said reporters, cameramen, radio and television crews had become prisoners in their own media centre adjoining the heavily-guarded conference complex.

The daily said it wondered whether this was a forerunner of the new world information order recommended by developing states.

More than 1,500 newsmen have

descended on the Indian capital for the biggest gathering of Third World leaders in history.

All but a few reporters and cameramen have been barred from the Vigyan Bhawan (House of Knowledge) conference complex which is ringed by heavily-armed troops and sandbag fortifications.

The Statesman commented: "Vigyan Bhawan is as rigorously out of bounds as any conclave of cardinals."

Nearly all the journalists are confined to the media complex where they are briefed on summit proceedings by an official Indian spokesman. Parts of the summit sessions are being shown on closed-circuit television.

The Indian government, which organised the summit at short notice after the venue was changed from Baghdad because of the Gulf War, said there was not enough room in the conference centre for the journalists.

The Statesman also complained that all the news coming out of the conference was effectively filtered first.

One target of journalists' complaints is a computer which is supposed to channel requests for interviews with visiting heads of state and ministers.

The Times of India said one newsman had made 25 applications for interviews and received only one response.

The Hindustan Times reported that the new interviews arranged by the computer were blocked by Indian government red tape. Security was so tight that reporters were unable to go to the venue for their appointments.

The next venue

NEW DELHI (R) — With the Seventh Non-aligned summit only just under way, battle lines are already being drawn over who should stage the next one.

India is backing the Baghdad government's bid to hold the eighth meeting of Third World leaders, due in 1985.

But Iran, which successfully pressed for the change of venue, is fiercely opposing any move to take the summit back to Baghdad.

Conference sources said a number of other countries, including Guinea, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, North Korea and Syria, were also offering themselves as candidates for the next gathering of the 101-member movement.

Indian diplomats have been sounding out non-aligned delegations to try to establish a consensus on where to hold the eighth summit.

According to Indian diplomats, a number of non-aligned members also back Iraq. But India is anxious to avoid a damaging split in the movement if Iran pursues its objections.

Reagan makes things easier for FBI

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has released new guidelines which will make it easier for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to investigate terrorist groups and political dissidents who advocate violence.

The guidelines, which replace regulations issued in 1976 under the administration of President Gerald Ford, will also allow the FBI to monitor such groups even if they were inactive.

The rules, which take effect on March 21, resulted from an eight-month review by the Justice Department, Attorney General William French Smith told a press conference.

The 1976 regulations, which

were more restrictive, were prompted by disclosures of abuses of power by the FBI, such as use of illegal wiretaps and so-called "black bag" jobs in which agents broke into the homes of dissidents to collect information.

But conservatives in and outside the government have said that the pendulum has swung too far in favour of protecting civil liberties, needlessly hampering investigators.

Mr. Smith said that in the past seven years domestic terrorist groups had become more sophisticated.

The administration therefore would use the standards presently adopted in the investigation of organised crime operations, Mr.

Smith said.

These standards allow the FBI to open a full-scale investigation of a terrorist group or dissidents when it had a "reasonable indication" that a violent crime had been or may be committed.

But Mr. Smith said that specific facts and circumstances must be present to suggest a reasonable indication of a crime and "mere hunches" would be insufficient.

Under the new guidelines, persons advocating violent crime, such as blowing up a building or killing a public official, also would be subjected to a searching FBI inquiry.

Care would be taken to ensure that a person's privacy was not violated, Mr. Smith said.

Kohl chosen to treat German economy, not for nuclear missiles

By Paul Taylor
Reuter

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's general election triumph Sunday was a vote for economic recovery, not a plebiscite for the deployment of new nuclear missiles, diplomats and political analysts said Monday.

Mr. Kohl's alliance of Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), took 48.8 per cent of the vote, just short of an absolute majority, and are set to renew their coalition with a weakened Free Democratic Party (FDP).

The business community has responded enthusiastically. Share prices soared in Frankfurt and the mark rose against all major currencies, putting new strains on the European Monetary System (EMS), which links eight common market currencies.

Industry leaders said the victory meant voters had endorsed a policy of public austerity to stimulate private investment.

The trade unions maintained silence after the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), who had championed their demands for state action to create jobs, slumped to their worst result for 22 years,

An "upturn election"

Political analysts said working-class voters had swung in large numbers to Mr. Kohl, hoping for a strong economic upturn and a cut in unemployment, now at a post-war record of 10.4 per cent.

"In the end it was an 'upturn election' not a 'missiles election'," one television commentator said.

Nevertheless, the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung hailed Mr. Kohl's triumph as "victory for the alliance."

Western diplomats warned their governments before the poll against reading the result as a referendum on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany later this year if disarmament talks with Moscow fail.

The Kohl government clearly backed NATO's twin-track "rearm and talk" policy before the election, while the SPD shaded its support. But opinion polls consistently showed a majority of West Germans against the new missiles.

"It was not a green light for missiles. At most it was a green light for some tough bargaining with the Russians," one diplomat said.

Others said they expected Mr. Kohl to put discreet pressure on Washington to make an early

move towards compromise in the Geneva U.S.-Soviet "Euro-missile" negotiations.

In a shift of position which went largely unnoticed as the campaign closed, the chancellor changed last Friday from saying the Kremlin must make the next move to asserting he expected the Americans to take the initiative soon.

He did not elaborate and there has been no confirmation from Washington. Some diplomats interpreted his words more as an acknowledgment of deep concern in the electorate about the possibility of failure in Geneva.

The diplomats said they expected FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher to remain foreign minister, despite a latent challenge from CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss, regarded by opponents at home and in Eastern Europe as a "cold warrior".

Mr. Genscher may have to sacrifice one FDP cabinet post — either Justice Minister Hans Engelhard or Agriculture Minister Josef Ertel — but seems sure of Mr. Kohl's firm support in the foreign ministry, they said.

"Both Kohl and Genscher would prefer an alternative to dep-

British composer dies

ROME (R) — British composer Sir William Walton, who died Tuesday three weeks before his 81st birthday at his home on the Italian island of Ischia, was one of the few internationally known composers, who enjoyed popular music.

He outraged many critics by his lack of orthodoxy and his insistence that there should be an element of humour in his works.

His Argentine-born wife, Susana, who is 22 years his junior, once said her husband was "furious if they don't laugh" at some of his compositions.

His oratorio "Belshazzar's Feast" introduced so many innovations that the festival choir in the northern English city of Leeds went on strike just before its first performance in 1951.

The choir later agreed to take part in the work, now known throughout the world.

Although he spent over 30 years in self-imposed exile on Ischia, off Naples, the British public still considered him among the most English of composers.

Sir William twice composed music for coronations: The "Crown Imperial" march for King George VI in 1937 and "Orb and Sceptre" for Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.

He was born on March 29, 1902, in Oldham, Lancashire, of poor parents who had an interest in music. He gained a scholarship to Oxford University for choir studies and was the university's youngest undergraduate for four centuries.

He first startled the musical world in 1923 with "Facade" which he wrote to go with Edith Sitwell's poems. It was a musical parody, brimming over with humour and incorporating popular music.

He became extremely popular in the United States in the 1940s with specially commissioned works, including "Scapino" in 1941 for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a violin concerto for the famed Jascha Heifetz in Cleveland and another concerto for the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1957.

Walesa to watch trial

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, plans to attend the trial of a former colleague, Anna Walentynowicz, opening Wednesday in the northern town of Grudziadz, his wife said Tuesday.

It will be one of the few recent public appearances by the union leader, who has been forced by the authorities to keep a low profile since his release from internment last November.

Mrs. Walentynowicz faces trial at the local civilian court in Grudziadz on charges of continuing union activity after the military takeover in December, 1981, when Solidarity and all other associations were suspended.

British royals leave U.S.

SEATTLE (R) — Britain's Queen Elizabeth sailed away from the United States on board the royal yacht Britannia Monday night after shaking security officials in Seattle by twice going into crowds to shake hands.

She left the U.S. as she came — in pouring rain. She stood holding an umbrella on the Seattle quayside in a farewell ceremony while a U.S. military band played the national anthems of the two countries and a battery fired a 21-gun salute.

As Britannia pulled away from the quayside, a royal marines band on deck played "auld lang syne".

The queen, in a multi-coloured woollen dress and matching hat with ostrich feathers, stood with Prince Philip, waving to invited guests and dock workers.

Britannia arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, the most "British" of Canadian cities Tuesday to begin a three-day visit to western Canada.

At one stage, the queen was only 50 metres from half a dozen people shouting "Brits out of Ireland". She smiled at people in the crowd and pointed towards the small band of demonstrators.

CIA assesses stability of
countries vital to U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — CIA director William Casey said his agency had strengthened intelligence-gathering operations to assess instability in countries vital to U.S. interests, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Mexico.

Mr. Casey said the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was keeping a closer watch on possible instability in key nations. He named the four countries in a passing reference and did not elaborate.

He disclosed the increased spying activities in remarks to a meeting of the National Defence Executive Reserve when asked about changes in the agency following the 1979 overthrow of the Shah of Iran, which came as a surprise to many U.S. officials.

Mr. Casey blamed former President Carter among others for a lack of warning about the Shah's overthrow and said this would not happen now.

"We assess every year the degree of instability in all the countries which are of strategic significance to us," Mr. Casey told the group, made up of people who have volunteered to help manage government affairs in wartime.

He said different means were being used to gather intelligence and that the agency was monitoring economic instability.

He said the agency had made a poor showing in the 1970s in covering Third World countries, but was stepping up its study of these countries, as well as improving its economic reporting.

Discussing Iran, Mr. Casey said there were two factors — the intelligence itself and what was done with it.

"I do not know how good the intelligence was at that time, but it was clear to me that the policymakers had turned their backs on intelligence."

He said they were afraid because of the CIA's unfavourable notices in the press and Congress, apparently referring to the agency's alleged attempts at destabilising foreign governments.

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NEWS
IN
BRIEFW. German court
releases Tabatabai

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Former Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Sadeq Tabatabai, whose trial on drug charges has strained relations between Tehran and Bonn, was released from custody by a West German court. A spokesman for the Duesseldorf regional court said Mr. Tabatabai had diplomatic immunity when he was arrested last January on suspicion of trying to smuggle 1.7 kilograms of raw opium into West Germany. It was not clear whether a separate court which is conducting the trial would accept the ruling.